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Englische Synonyma,

für die Schule zusammengestellt

von

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Vorwort.

Die folgende Zusammenstellung englischer Synonyma welche den Zwecken der Schule dienen soll, ist aus der Praxis hervorgegangen. Hieraus erklärt sich, dass einzelne Gruppen Wörter enthalten, die nach englischer Auffassung nicht synonym sind und nur dem Deutschen Veranlassung zur Verwechslung bieten. Jeder Fachgenosse, der sich mit der Korrektur englischer Schülerarbeiten beschäftigt, weiss von den wunderlichsten Missverständnissen zu erzählen, die durch Anwendung solcher Scheinsynonyma entstehen können. Bei der Besprechung der schriftlichen Arbeiten findet sich schon auf der untersten Stufe Gelegenheit, auf jene sogenannten Stümpersynonyma hinzuweisen. Die Zahl der durchzunehmenden echten Synonyma wird hier naturgemäss eine sehr beschränkte sein, da, wie Münch in seinem Aufsätze über „Englische Synonymik als Unterrichtsgegenstand“ treffend bemerkt, die synonymische Erkenntnis aus dem geschauten und empfundenen Sprachstoff herauswachsen, in diesem Sinne also der Spracherlernung nachfolgen muss. Hiernach können eingehendere synonymische Besprechungen erst auf einer späteren Stufe stattfinden, da ja in III^b das Vergleichungsmaterial noch nicht in der erforderlichen Weise vorhanden ist. Infolge der Vermischung des Sächsischen mit dem Normännisch-Französischen ist die englische Sprache ganz besonders reich an synonymen Ausdrücken. Im allgemeinen mag für den Schüler gelten, dass, wo ein Begriff durch ein sächsisches und ein dem Französischen entnommenes Wort bezeichnet ist, jenes der volkstümliche, dieses der gewähltere, zierlichere Ausdruck ist. Vergl. z. B. to begin und to commence; to build und to construct; to help und to assist; to threaten und to menace. Aus der grossen Menge englischer Synonyma habe ich in folgendem diejenigen zusammengestellt,

von denen ich glaube, dass der Abiturient eines Realgymnasiums oder einer Oberrealschule sie zum grössten Teile kennen muss. Ich habe unterlassen, die Gruppen auf die einzelnen Klassen zu verteilen, da die Auswahl von der jeweiligen Lektüre und den schriftlichen Arbeiten abhängig ist. Die Erläuterungsbeispiele sind meist dem Erfahrungskreise des Schülers entnommen. Wenn der Lernende in den zur Erklärung der sinnverwandten Ausdrücke dienenden Belegstellen Bekanntes wiederfindet, so wird dies nicht unwesentlich zum besseren und leichteren Verständnisse beitragen. Macaulay's History of England in den meist gelesenen Kapiteln 1 (Introduction), 3 (State of England in 1685) und 5 (Duke of Monmouth), sowie dessen Essays über Clive und Warren Hastings haben neben Chambers's English History als Quelle für die Mehrzahl der Beispiele gedient. Ausserdem habe ich Belegstellen aus Webster's Dictionary und Crabb's English Synonyms entnommen. Neben den synonymischen Handbüchern von Dreser, Klöpfer, Krüger und der Schulsynonymik von Meurer sind mir die trefflichen Bemerkungen zu den Übungsbeispielen der Grammatik von Im. Schmidt, die Neubearbeitung der Sprachlehre von Gesenius durch Regel und die Programmarbeiten von Nader und Schulz von Nutzen gewesen.

Der Verfasser.

Abkürzungen. M. Macaulay; Cr. Crabb; W. Webster; Kl. Kloepper; Kr. Krüger; D. Dubislav; Prov. Proverb.

1. Absicht: *intention* das gewöhnliche Wort. Verb *to intend* beabsichtigen. Hell is paved with good intentions. (Prov.) I intend to give a description of the state of England. How long do you intend to stay in London?

design Vorhaben, Anschlag (oft im schlimmen Sinne). Verb *to design* vorhaben, im Schilde führen. The designs of the conspirators were not discovered till parliament was on the eve of meeting. Since that age no British government has ever seriously and steadily pursued the design of making great conquests on the Continent. Clive had received secret intelligence of the design (to assault Arcot). When all that we design to do is done, it will then be early enough to inform you of my intentions.

purpose Vorsatz, Zweck. Verb *to purpose*. And well he carried out his purpose. The Devil can cite Scripture for his purpose. Nuncomar had purposed to destroy the Mussulman administration. I purpose to write the history of England.

view Hinblick, Augenmerk auf etwas. He did it with a view of gaining time.

2. Achtung: *esteem* Wertschätzung der inneren Vorzüge Jemandes. Verb *to esteem* achten. He enjoys the esteem of all who know him. I honour my superiors, and esteem my inferiors. To be loved and esteemed is a blessing.

respect Hochachtung, Ehrfurchtsbezeugung. Verb *to respect* hochachten. He carried away with him their respect and good wishes. Voltaire was received with marks of respect and friendship. So great was the respect in which the Druids were held.

consideration Rücksicht, Aufmerksamkeit. Verb *to consider*. Galileo was treated with consideration. John Hampden was highly considered in his neighbourhood. The parliament was little considered.

Anm. *to estimate* abschätzen.

3. ähnlich: *like* gleich. Subst. *likeness* Ebenbild. Like his father, George II. loved Hanover better than England. The duke said to the prisoner: "If the French had but fifty thousand men like you, we should not have won the day." "I beg your pardon, Sir," answered the prisoner, "we have many men like me, what we want is one like you."

similar ähnlich, übereinstimmend. Subst. *similarity* Gleichartigkeit. St. Paul's Cathedral is in many respects similar to St. Peter's in Rome.

resembling dem Aussehen nach ähnlich. Subst. *resemblance* Aehnlichkeit im Äussern. Verb *to resemble*. The history of England is the history of a constant movement of the public mind, resembling that of the sea, when the tide is rising. They bear a close resemblance to their descendants. In rude societies the progress of government resembles the progress of language.

4. allgemein: *common* vielen gemeinsam, gemeinschaftlich, häufig vorkommend. The two races so long hostile soon found that they had common interests and common enemies. Many gallant gentlemen were fighting as volunteers in the common cause of Christendom. A copious and forcible language was now the common property of the aristocracy and of the people. Common metals. Glass windows began to be common.

general allgemein verbreitet, ganz allgemein geltend. The general opinion seems to have been that poor Robert (Clive) was a dunce.

universal lässt keine Ausnahmen zu, allumfassend. Universal history. Universal prosperity never yet existed in any country.

als s. wie.

5. alt: *old* das allgemeine Wort. Gegensatz young, new, fresh. An old man ein Greis. Old and new books. The old English were not a rude people. He did not live to be old.

aged bejahrt, betagt, im Alter von (Angabe der Jahre). An aged man, tree. A man aged forty years.

ancient früherer Zeit angehörig, ehemalig, altertümlich, sehr alt. Gegensatz modern. Ancient Babylon was larger than any

city in the modern world. In all countries where a language derived from that of ancient Rome is spoken, the religion of modern Rome prevails to this day. Near that village stood an ancient and stately hall. Our family is one of the most ancient in this country. The ancient language of Arminius.

antique altertümlich, uralt, antik, sich auf das klassische Altertum beziehend. An antique temple. He was dreaming of a republic on the antique pattern.

obsolete veraltet. Gegensatz current. An obsolete expression, word, custom.

6. Amt: *office* Staatsamt, öffentliches Amt. He rose to the highest offices of the state. Clive boasted that every public office which existed when he left Bengal was his creation. The great cardinal was deprived of his high offices. The office of minister was abolished.

function Amtsthätigkeit. Occasionally he discharges in minor maladies the functions of the village doctor.

7. ändern: *to change* wesentlich ändern, sich ändern. Subst. *change*. The unexpected demise of the crown changed the whole aspect of affairs. Nothing changes so often as fashion. The rebellion led to a change in the government of India. A change of air is necessary for the ill man.

to alter teilweise ändern, um-, abändern, anders werden (oft im schlimmen Sinne). Subst. *alteration*. The tailor has made me a new coat, but it does not fit me; he must alter it. He altered his manners towards us. He had altered so much, that he was hardly to be recognised.

to vary mannigfaltig machen, verschieden sein, sich verändern. Subst. *variation*. The colour of the sea varies with every gleam of sunshine or passing cloud. Gold and silver vary in their value. The position and authority of the clergyman vary according to circumstances.

8. anfangen: *to begin* das einfache volkstümliche Wort. Subst. *beginning*. Well begun is half done. At the time of

Elizabeth, farmers began enclosing their fields with hedges. A good beginning makes a good end. All beginnings are hard.

to commence ein gewählter Ausdruck, beginnen, anheben. Subst. *commencement*. Here commences the history of the English nation. It was in the month of August 1756, that the great war of the Seven Years began. Before the battle commenced, Harold went from rank to rank. The Catholic Church saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world.

9. angenehm: *agreeable* für Geist und Sinn angenehm, ansprechend, Wünschen entsprechend. It is not very agreeable to travel in a stage-coach. Country-life is very agreeable to me.

pleasant anmutig, lieblich, uns befriedigend, meist von Sachen. Pleasant journey to you! I hope we are going to have a pleasant walk. The month of May is one of the most pleasant in the whole year.

pleasing gefällig für das Auge, von angenehmer Erscheinung, freundlich. There is perhaps no class of dwelling so pleasing as the rural seats of the English gentry. The politeness of the French is pleasing. His conversation was pleasing.

10. angreifen: *to attack* das gewöhnliche Wort. Subst. *attack*. Before attacking the Danes Alfred resolved to visit their camp. He distinguished himself by many daring attacks upon the English garrisons.

to assail und *to assault* anfallen, heftig angreifen. Subst. *assault*. He assailed him with gross abuse. Temptations assault him.

to charge im Sturm und mit blanker Waffe angreifen, besonders von der Reiterei gebraucht. Subst. *charge*. Suetonius ordered his men to charge down the hill upon the Britons. The French cavalry rushed forward to charge the English. When the Prussian infantry wavered (in the battle of Prague), Schwerin led back his regiment to the charge.

to invade in ein Land einfallen, verletzen. Subst. *invasion* feindlicher Einfall. The Normans invaded England under Duke

William. The Tudors occasionally invaded the rights of the subject. The invasion of France by the Allies. (Einfall in Fr.) Their courage secured their territory against foreign invasions.

11. anklagen: *to accuse* das gewöhnliche Wort. Subst. *accusation*. The wolf accused the lamb of disturbing the water which he was drinking. To accuse one of a crime, of treason, of murder, of theft, of ingratitude, of laziness.

to charge (s. o. with) zur Last legen, beschuldigen, das juristische Wort. Subst. *charge*. Joan of Arc was charged with witchcraft and disobedience to the church.

to impeach wegen Vergehens im Amte anklagen. Subst. *impeachment*. The Lord Keeper, the Primate, the Lord Lieutenant were impeached. Charles I. sent the Attorney General to impeach Pym and other members of the House of Commons of high treason at the bar of the House of Lords. The impeachment of the ministers.

12. Arbeit: *work* ganz allgemein. Verb *to work*. All the farming work was done in a rough and ready way. This is hard work for such an alderman as you.

labour anstrengende Arbeit. Verb *to labour*. Love's Labour's Lost. When work is rare, labour is cheap. After many years of labour, they completed their noble task.

toil sehr beschwerliche Arbeit. Verb *to toil*. After a hot day's toil. Nothing good or great is to be acquired without toil and industry. He toiled up the hill in the heat of a summer noon. I who was brought up in the lap of luxury, must now toil for my livelihood.

task die aufgetragene Arbeit, Schulaufgabe. My daily task. One of the hardest tasks they had to perform lay before them. Sweetest recreation after accomplished task (Prov.). He divided the day into equal portions, each of which had its appointed task. He is not equal to his task (nicht gewachsen).

Ast s. Zweig.

13. aufstehen: *to get* ^{up} das gewöhnliche Wort der Umgangssprache. You ought to get up at six o' clock in the morning.

to rise das gewähltere Wort, sich erheben. He who thrive must rise at five (Prov.). The sun rises in the east. Early to bed and early to rise.

Anm. to raise transitiv, erheben (an army, taxes etc.).

14. Augenblick: *instant* bezeichnet einen kürzeren Zeitpunkt als *moment* und bezieht sich immer auf die Gegenwart. The Danes had spread themselves in careless groups over the plain of Edington. This was the moment that Alfred had waited for. I shall be back at a moment. A dutiful child comes the instant it is called. It was the work of an instant.

15. ausser: *except* und *save* ausser = ausgeschlossen. In the fourteenth century, glass windows were unknown except in royal palaces. All is lost except honour. The people all fled except a few of the bravest soldiers. In every place save one the traces of the great devastation had been completely effaced. They left behind them no fruit of their success, save the glory they had won.

besides ausser = eingeschlossen. Besides the Druids, the ancient Britons had a lower order of priests called bards. He had received two hundred thousand pounds sterling, besides many valuable jewels.

16. Ausstellung: *exhibition* grosse Ausstellung, Weltausstellung. Universal exhibition.

show kleinere Ausstellung, Schau. Flower-show, cattle-show.

17. Bank: *bank* Bankhaus, Spielbank. The Bank of England. *bench* Sitzbank. One sits very comfortably on this bench. A stone bench.

form Schulbank. The boys sit on forms.

18. bauen: *to build* das gewöhnliche Wort. The great barons built strong stone castles. They built a fortress. He built schools in different places.

to construct ein gewählter Ausdruck, planmässig bauen. The beaver constructs its hut on the banks of rivers. To construct machines, ships.

to erect errichten, aufführen. To erect a column, a cathedral, an observatory. The first public theatre was erected at Blackfriars in London.

19. befehlen: *to order* befehlen, anordnen, bestellen. Subst. *order*. Edward III. ordered the six gentlemen of Calais to be at once hanged. Did you order a cab last night?

to command gebieten, befehligen von einem Hochgestellten. Subst. *command*. The general commanded the soldiers to shoot. The Divine commands.

beginnen s. *anfangen*.

20. begleiten: *to accompany* Gesellschaft leisten. I was accompanied by my friend. The Helderbergh accompanied by two smaller vessels appeared off the port of Lyme.

to attend im Gefolge jemandes sein. Subst. *attendance*. A small body guard of forty young men attended Monmouth. Wolsey was always attended by a large retinue.

to escort zum Schutze, auch als ehrenvolles Geleite. Subst. *escort*. The Guards escorted Charles and James from Newmarket to London. He offered us some of his soldiers as an escort. When Monmouth reached Chard, his escort consisted of 5000 horsemen.

21. beide: *both* beide zusammen genommen = alle beide, der eine so gut wie der andere, *tous les deux*. Both of us = we both, us both. Der bestimmte Artikel und die besitzanzeigenden und hinweisenden Fürwörter stehen nach *both*. Both the gentlemen were absent. London stands on both sides of the Thames.

the two die beiden, die zwei. One of the two einer von beiden. Which of the two? Wer von beiden?

Anm. *Either* jeder von beiden, *neither* keiner von beiden.

22. Beispiel. Als Beleg, Beweis, Veranschaulichung einer Regel werden *example* und *instance* gebraucht. Ausserdem dient *example* als Beispiel zur Nachahmung, als Vorbild. In Westminster Abbey many of the greatest English statesmen are buried as for instance the two Pitts. The example set by king and

his courtiers was followed by all classes of his subjects. King Alfred encouraged his soldiers by his brave example to fight valiantly against the Danes. His examples and his exhortations were in vain. Example is better than precept.

23. bekannt: *acquainted* bekannt mit. Subst. *acquaintance* (oberflächliche) Bekanntschaft. At the time of Elizabeth, people were only very imperfectly acquainted with the science of navigation. I am acquainted with him = I know him ich kenne ihn.

known bekannt = gekannt von andern. Alfred now began to make himself known. Edward is better known by the name of "The Black Prince" than by all his other titles.

bekommen s. *erhalten*.

24. Beleidigung: *offence* das allgemeine Wort, Anstoss, Verstoss gegen etwas. Verb *to offend* beleidigen, verletzen, oft absichtslos. He gave great offence to his English subjects. When Philip came to England, his haughty Spanish manners gave great offence.

affront Beschimpfung, meist absichtlich und öffentlich. Verb *to affront*. An affront is a designed mark of disrespect, usually in the presence of others. It is safer to affront some people than to oblige them.

insult ist stärker als affront. Verb *to insult* beschimpfen, verhöhnen. Their minds had been exasperated by many injuries and insults suffered at the hands of the Roundheads.

outrage der stärkste Ausdruck, grobe, schmachvolle Beschimpfung. Verb *to outrage*. An outrage to humanity and common sense.

injury Schmähung, Kränkung, meist in dem Sinne von Beschädigung. Verb *to injure* schmähen, schädigen. An injury forgiven is better than an injury revenged.

25. bemerken: *to notice* (oft flüchtig) wahrnehmen. Subst. *notice*. All that passed without his noticing it. To take notice of a thing.

to perceive gewahr, inne werden, erkennen. Subst. *perception* Wahrnehmung, Empfindung. When he perceived that he was in danger of life, he fled to England.

to remark wahrnehmen und eine Bemerkung machen, äussern. Subst. *remark*. We remark that the same star does not rise exactly in the same place for two successive nights. He remarked to the baker that he did not believe the loaf was weight. A strange remark.

to observe beobachten, betrachten, beachten, eine Bemerkung machen. The astronomer observes all the motions of the heavenly bodies. Monmouth observed the disposition of the royal forces. The laws of the country were no longer observed. *Observation* 1) Bemerkung, Ausspruch, 2) aufmerksame Betrachtung. *Observance* Beobachtung = Befolgung. The observance of laws.

26. berauben: *to rob* ausplündern. The English did not think it wrong to rob, or ever to kill a Spaniard.

to deprive jemandem etwas entziehen, wegnehmen. The victors restored the Khedive to the throne, of which he had been for a short time deprived. The father deprived his son of his pocket-money (Krüger).

to bereave Wertvolles, Unersetzliches wegnehmen. The mother was bereft of her only child. He was bereft of his wife.

27. Berg. *Mountain* wird nicht mit folgendem Namen gebraucht. Berg, Gebirge. None of the European mountains is 16 000 feet above the level of the sea. The Alps are the highest mountains in Europe.

Mount mit folgendem Namen. Mount Etna, Mount Blanc, Mount Vesuvius, Mount Cenis.

28. berühmt: *famous* berühmt (im guten Sinne), berüchtigt (im schlechten Sinne), weit bekannt. The famous Petition of Right. In Spain Wellington had to fight against the most famous marshals of France. Nelson, the famous English naval hero. The famous Westminster Abbey. A famous pirate.

renowned Ruf habend, ruhmgekrönt. Robert Blake, the renowned Admiral of the Commonwealth. The hospitality of Bristol was widely renowned. The springs of Bath had been renowned from the days of the Romans. The Bohemian waters are renowned all over the world.

celebrated gefeiert. Raleigh was highly celebrated as a naval commander. The celebrated Oliver Goldsmith.

illustrious hochberühmt, erlaucht, vornehm. He was descended of an illustrious family. An illustrious prince. Shakespeare, the most illustrious dramatic poet of the world, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon.

29. besuchen: *to visit* besuchen, oft mit Rücksicht auf einen besonderen Zweck, besichtigen, *to pay a visit* einen Besuch abstaten. Elizabeth visited the land forces assembled at Tilbury. A bishop visits his diocese. Mary the First never saw Philip again till the year before her death when he paid her a short visit to induce her to join in war against France.

to frequent häufig besuchen, oft irgendwo hin gehen. The outlaw frequented public places in disguise. To frequent theatres.

to go to see ist der gebräuchlichste Ausdruck des gewöhnlichen Lebens.

to call upon, to call at vorsprechen. If you will call on me to-morrow, I will show you a beautiful picture-book. He receives a call from his schoolmaster. I must call at the bookseller's to get a few new books.

30. Beute: *prey* und *plunder* Raub. More than one great and well-appointed army which regarded the shepherds of Switzerland as an easy prey, has perished on the passes of the Alps. Bird of prey, beast of prey. The fleeing enemies carried their plunder with them. The pirates were in search of plunder.

booty Kriegsbeute. The Normans sailed in search of booty to some distant land. Philip of Spain was very angry, and demanded that the booty should be restored.

spoil Siegesbeute. Drake came home enriched with spoil. An ample share of spoil was promised to the King of Poland. The Black Prince marched into the heart of France, and gathered enormous spoil. The soldier gets his booty; the combatant his spoils; the carnivorous animal his prey (Cr.).

31. Bewegung: *motion* dauernde Bewegung. The earth is in constant motion. The laws of motion. We speak of a state

of motion opposite to a state of rest. By the continual motion of the air, noxious vapours are dispersed.

movement einzelne Bewegung. A movement of the head. The movement of an army, of a wheel. A person who rises or sits down makes a movement (Cr.).

emotion Gemütsbewegung. He tried to hide his emotion. The wounded general continued giving orders without the least emotion. We feel no emotion as on it (the ocean) we sleep.

32. bitten: *to ask* something of one das allgemeine Wort. He also sent messengers to Rome to ask the blessing of the pope. Augustine asked the King's permission to preach the new faith before him. The owner of the field had asked some of his friends to mow his corn for him.

to request höflich bitten, ersuchen. Subst. *request*. Monmouth requested his spiritual advisers to accompany him to the place of execution. Your request will be complied with

to beg ernstlich bitten. I beg you to let me have the honour of steering your ship. Mit Auslassung von leave (Erlaubnis) wird *to beg* oft in Briefen angewandt: sich erlauben, sich beehren. I beg to inform you that . . . I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, ich beehre mich, den Empfang Ihres Briefes anzuzeigen.

to implore flehen um etwas, anflehen, beschwören. The enemy implored peace in the humblest language. He implored the divine blessing on what was yet to be done.

to entreat und *to beseech* dringend, inständig bitten. I earnestly entreated him not to be too late. I entreat you not to consent to this arrangement. Those around the king besought him to show mercy. He besought the king's aid to get back to his kingdom. I beseech you to repose your confidence in me entirely.

Anm. 1. Bitte beim Imperativ, if you please, please oder pray.

Anm. 2. *to demand* heisst fordern, gebieterisch verlangen, nicht bitten.

33. bleiben: *to remain* zurückbleiben, verharren, übrig bleiben. His followers who remained behind in England were

guilty. Edward alone remained severe and unmoved by the sight of so much heroism. Stephan was to remain king as long as he lived. The greater portion of the country remained in the hands of their fierce conquerors. A nobler task remained for Alfred to perform.

to stay verweilen, sich aufhalten. Their pupils frequently stayed with them till they grew up to be young men. How long do you intend to stay in London?

Anm. to rest (frz. refter) heisst ruhen, ausruhen, nicht bleiben.

34. Boden: *ground* Erdboden. A stone must return to the ground, as soon as the power is exhausted that removed it from the earth. Beyond a certain height the ground is covered with eternal snow.

soil Ackerboden. In the year 1685, the value of the produce of the soil far exceeded the value of the other fruits of human industry. The soil of the Scotch Highlands is poor. Scotland had been kept back by the sterility of her soil. Wheat and barley require a rich soil.

bottom der unterste, tiefste Teil eines Gegenstandes, der Boden eines Gefäßes, Flusses, Meeres. The bottom of the ocean presents the same inequalities as the surface of the land. John's name and seal was still to be seen at the bottom of the Magna Charta. We stopped at page 25 at the bottom.

floor Fussboden, Flur. The whole floor was covered with a thick carpet. He dashed the bow to the floor.

borgen s. *leihen*.

35. brauchen: *to want* nötig haben, wollen, bedürfen. Subst. *want* Mangel. He who wants nothing is a happy man. Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long. We want a man like you, said the French prisoner to the Duke of Marlborough. Of all metals there is none which man wants more than iron. Alfred was also much grieved at the want of learning among his eople.

to need, to be in need of Unentbehrliches nötig haben. Subst. *need* Not. The first thing needed was to make the

country safe. They were well supplied with money and with all they needed. In times of need the poorer class had to live upon the bark and roots of trees.

Anm. 1. Brauchen = Veranlassung haben = to need mit folgendem Infinitiv ohne to. Whoever is rich, need not live sparingly.

Anm. 2. Brauchen = gebrauchen = to use.

36. bringen: *to bring* zum Sprechenden bringen, hinbringen, herbeiholen. When I ring the bell bring me a cup of coffee. Did the last mail bring any important news? Bring the gentleman a glass of water. Which is the wind that brings the cold? I read in the book which James brought home with him last summer.

to take fortbringen, fortschaffen. My father had a letter which the servant should take to the post; but as he was not at home, I was obliged to take it.

to fetch holen, herbeiholen. The porter at an inn brings a parcel, a servant who is sent for it fetches it (Cr.).

to carry schwere Gegenstände fortbringen, fortschaffen (s. tragen). The Governor and several of the first gentlemen of Fort St. George were carried under a guard to Pondicherry.

37. Bürde: *load* auferlegte Last, Fracht, Ladung. The horse is fitted for drawing heavy loads. To sink under a load.

burden drückende, schwere Last. Beast of burden, ship of burden. A person takes a burden upon himself, or has it imposed upon him; the load is always laid on (Cr.). The burdens of the war had been terrible. At Waterloo the British infantry bore the burden and heat of the day. Public burdens. —

38. da: 1) *da* = *weil* = *as*, *because*, *since*. Letzteres drückt einen dem Hörer bekannten Grund aus = *da ja*, während der mit *because* eingeleitete Satz einen dem Zuhörer unbekannten Grund enthält.

2) *da* = *dann* = *then*. 3) *da* = *dort* = *there*.

39. drohen: *to threaten* das gewöhnliche Wort. Subst. *threat*. The threatening cloud of an approaching war. A new danger threatened the land. He gave vent to his anger in

terrible oaths and threats. Harold replied that he would remain king in spite of Duke William's threats.

to menace ein gewählter Ausdruck. The Austrians filled Saxony and menaced Berlin.

40. dunkel: *dark* dunkel d. h. ohne Licht. Subst. *darkness*. It was a dark night. Darkness and tempest make a double night.

obscure unklar, unbekannt. Subst. *obscurity*. Wicliffe spent the remainder of his life in the obscure parish of Lutterworth. The timid and obscure girl found herself on the highest pinnacle of fame.

dim trübe, nicht hell, spärlich. At night the streets began to be dimly lighted with lanterns.

41. dürfen: *may* in der Frage, *must* im Verbot. May I now go into the garden? I must not read it. It must not be.

42. Eile: *haste* das allgemeine Wort. Verb *to hasten* eilen, beschleunigen. To be in a haste. Make haste! Beeilen Sie sich! Having vanquished the Russians, Frederic hastened into Saxony. The birth of a prince served to hasten the revolution.

hurry Überstürzung. Verb *to hurry* sich überstürzen, drängen (voll Ungeduld, ohne Überlegung), to be in a hurry in grosser Eile sein. To hurry is opposite to deliberate and cautious proceeding. He hurried her to the carriage.

speed zielbewusste Eile, Schnelligkeit. *To speed* sich sputen. Be wise with speed. At a rapid speed. The more haste, the less speed blinder Eifer schadet nur. To make more haste than good speed wild drauf los eilen (Muret).

43. einzig: *only* allein, einzig vorhanden, es giebt kein zweites. He looked on France as the only seat of taste and philosophy. Wessex was the only kingdom which the Danes had not yet quite overrun. Henry I. had an only son called William.

single einzeln, ohne Begleitung, nur einer; Gegensatz mehrere. England could not find on the whole Continent a single ally (keinen einzigen, gar keinen) to stand by her against the House

of Bourbon. It was a high crime, even in a count and field-marshal to have a single silver spoon (auch nur einen einzigen) among his luggage. Clive was several months in India before he became acquainted with a single family.

sole = only ausschliesslich. The king was the sole organ of communication between foreign powers. The clergy were no longer the sole depositories of knowledge.

44. Empfang: *receipt* Annahme. We hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your favour. To give a receipt for quittieren.

reception Aufnahme. Monmouth found at Taunton a reception which . . . Hastings was very pleased with his reception. Reception-room Empfangszimmer.

empfangen s. *erhalten*.

45. eng: *narrow* eng, schmal, beschränkt. A narrow lane. The streets of London were narrow. The narrow Channel. His understanding was narrow.

tight nicht lose, anschliessend, enganliegend, knapp, zu eng. A tight coat, waistcoat, tight boots.

46. erhalten: *to accept* Angebotenes annehmen. I accept your kind invitation. We accept what is offered by another (Cr.).

to receive empfangen ohne Bemühung und Erstreben; aufnehmen. Subst. receipt und reception s. Empfang. He received the title of Bretwalda. The hope of receiving money tempted the Danes. The friends of James now began to receive the name of Jacobites. He received his guests in the open air.

to obtain erlangen, was man gewünscht hat. We have obtained a complete victory. The English have obtained their liberty step by step through hard fighting. He obtained the dignity of doctor.

to get das allgemeine Wort, steht für *to receive* und *to obtain*. He had expected that he would get the throne himself. Instead of gaining an English kingdom, he only got seven feet of earth for a grave.

47. sich erinnern: *to remember* a thing or a person eingedenk sein, *remembrance* fortdauernde Erinnerung, das Eingedenksein. I remember all the circumstances. I wish that you may read this book in constant remembrance of me.

to recollect a thing or a person sich besinnen auf. Subst. *recollection*. We recollect what happened in our native place after many years' absence from it. We recollect the incidents of childhood (Cr.). Even in war, the cruelty of the conqueror was not seldom mitigated by the recollection that he and his vanquished enemies were all members of one great federation.

Anm. *to remind* a person of a thing einen an etwas erinnern. They take it amiss, if they are reminded of their duty.

48. erklären: *to declare* kund thun, aussagen. Subst. *declaration*. Charles I. declared his determination to govern in harmony with the Commons. A declaration of war.

to explain s. th. to s. o. auseinandersetzen, klar machen. Subst. *explanation*. I shall explain to you my conduct of last night. Please, Sir, explain yourself. The king demanded of the Empress Queen (Maria Theresa) a distinct explanation of her intention, and told her that he should consider a refusal as a declaration of war. He asked the Moor to explain the contents of the scroll.

49. erlauben: *to allow* geschehen lassen, zugeben. The master allowed the boys to play. She was allowed to be the most beautiful lady in the whole town.

to permit förmliche Erlaubnis erteilen, gestatten. Subst. *permission*. He was at last permitted to return home. His son was permitted to inherit the ancient earldom.

erscheinen s. *scheinen*.

50. ertragen: *to bear* das gewöhnliche Wort. Thomas More had borne his fate nobly and steadily.

to endure standhaft, geduldig, bis zu Ende ertragen. What cannot be cured must be endured. To endure pains, hunger, cold.

to suffer erleiden, leiden, lassen, zulassen. All classes suffered very much. She suffered herself to be guided by her friends against her own private wishes.

to sustain Schweres ertragen. He had sustained great losses.

to tolerate nachsichtig dulden, zulassen. The king intended to tolerate Popery in England. The king would tolerate no will, no reason, in the state, save his own.

51. erwarten: *to expect* rechnen, hoffen auf etwas, sicher annehmen, dass etwas eintrifft. Subst. *expectation*. Boadicea had expected the victory. Those who fell in battle fighting bravely with their faces to the foe, expected to go straight to heaven. Not expecting an attack, many of the Danes had left their camp. At what o' clock may we expect you?

to wait for, to await warten auf jemanden, warten bis. In the little town of Evesham, Earl Simon awaited the coming of his son with reinforcements. George did not show great pleasure when informed that the English crown was waiting for him. How long do you expect me to wait here for you?

Anm. *to wait on* aufwarten, bedienen.

Erzählung s. *Geschichte*.

52. Fall: *fall* Fall, Sturz. Pride goes before the fall. The fall of Carthage.

case Sachlage, Sache. In case of need. What is to be done in such a case? Under these circumstances, he tried to delay the case.

53. Feder: *feather* Vogelfeder. Fine feathers make fine birds. Birds of a feather flock together.

pen Schreibfeder. Clive laid down the pen and became a soldier.

spring elastische Feder, Uhrfeder. The spring of my watch is broken.

54. Fehler: *fault* Fehler, den man begeht. We see the faults of others sooner than our own. Denying a fault doubles it. You have owned your fault frankly. It is my fault (Schuld).

mistake Versehen, Irrtum, Missgriff. To be mistaken sich irren. We are liable to mistakes. The neglect which Newton had shown of the elementary truths of geometry, he afterwards regarded as a mistake in his mathematical studies.

blunder grober Fehler, schlimmer Verstoss; *slip* kleines Versehen, slip of the pen Schreibfehler.

defect Fehler, den man an sich hat, Gebrechen. The greatest defect in his character is his entire want of modesty. Bodily defects.

55. Feind: *enemy* das gewöhnliche Wort. Wolfe told his soldiers not to fire till the enemies were close upon them.

foe der erbitterte Feind. In battle they were terrible foes. The Britons were no match for their well-trained foes. They hurled their spears and darts at the advancing foe.

fiend der höllische Feind, der Teufel. The fiend that lies like truth (Macbeth).

56. fern: *far* das allgemeine Wort. Far and wide weit und breit. Far from praising him, I must absolutely censure him.

distant weit entfernt, von Raum, Zeit und Verwandtschaft. Subst. *distance* Abstand, Entfernung. The sun is ninety-four millions of miles distant from the earth (Cr.). Distant relationship. Distant times.

remote fern, entlegen, schwer zugänglich, örtlich und zeitlich. The Thames spreads its influence over the remotest parts of the earth. The appearance of foreigners like ourselves, was unusual in this remote town. In these remote times the region could be traversed only in boats.

57. Fleisch: *flesh* am Körper; als Nahrungsmittel nur im Gegensatz zu Pflanzennahrung. Flesh and blood. Some animals are flesh-eaters. The Eskimo eats the flesh of almost every animal he can get. Flesh-diet Fleischkost. In the northern parts of the country the ancient Britons lived chiefly on the flesh of wild animals. The flesh of calves is called veal. Horse-flesh.

meat zum Essen bestimmt; überhaupt Speise. What meat have we to-day? Meat and drink Speise und Trank. What is one man's poison, is another's meat.

58. fleissig: *industrious* betriebsam, unermüdlich thätig. Subst. *industry*. Always be industrious, and you will never be in want.

diligent emsig, sorgfältig. Subst. *diligence*. Had I but served my God as diligently as I have served my king, He would not have given me over in my grey hairs. To-day you have been very diligent.

assiduous beharrlich, unverdrossen. In some places, the deep sand could with difficulty be forced by assiduous tillage to yield thin crops of rye and oats. The poetry and eloquence of the Augustan age was assiduously studied in Mercian and Northumbrian monasteries.

59. Flut: *tide* Flut des Meeres. Ebb and tide. Ebb and tide wait for no man. A tide is that motion of the water in the sea and rivers by which they are found to rise and fall in regular succession.

flood Überschwemmung, Strom. Noah's Flood. The small waves, thrown up by the tide, came rippling along the beach like a flood of diamonds.

60. folgen: *to follow* das gewöhnliche Wort, hinterher kommen; kommen nach. And now disaster followed disaster. The crisis which followed the deposition of Richard.

to succeed der Nachfolger sein, in der Regierung folgen. To succeed to the throne auf dem Throne folgen. Henry VII. was succeeded by his son Edward.

61. Frau: *woman* jedes weibliche Wesen. The faithful women of Weinsberg. Woman was created to be the companion, not the slave, of man.

wife Ehefrau. Tycho, with his wife and family, sought for shelter in a foreign land. He lived a happy life with his wife and children.

mistress Herrin; mit folgendem Namen Mrs. (spr. missis). The mistress of the house. Mrs. N.

Madam in der Anrede, ohne Namen.

62. Freiheit: *liberty* Freiheit im Gegensatz zu Gebundenheit, ohne Zwang, die Gerechtsame. I shall relate how, under that settlement, the authority of law and the security of property

were found to be compatible with a liberty of discussion never before known. A great liberty of speaking and of writing was allowed. Liberty of conscience. Captivity had restored to him the noblest kind of liberty, the liberty of governing himself in his words and orders. He regained his liberty. Hastings ordered the fallen minister to be set at liberty. This system secured our liberties against the encroachments of kingly power. Lean liberty is better than fat slavery. I take the liberty ich nehme mir die Freiheit.

freedom persönliche, natürliche Freiheit, Unabhängigkeit, Freimütigkeit, Offenherzigkeit. The English enjoyed a large measure of freedom and happiness. They could enjoy civil and spiritual freedom. To speak with freedom. The freedom of conversation.

63. fremd: *strange* unbekannt; die Person *stranger* Unbekannter. Bands of strange warriors had arrived on the coasts. I am a stranger here. Treat every stranger as a friend; treat every friend as a stranger; and treat them both as they deserve.

foreign ausländisch, nicht englisch; die Person *foreigner* Ausländer. In the mean time, Hastings was compelled to turn his attention to foreign affairs. The National Gallery of London contains a large number of pictures painted by foreign artists. Foreign languages. The French are foreigners in England, and the English in France. The lower orders of the English are apt to treat foreigners with an undeserved contempt.

64. führen: *to lead* allgemein führen, vorangehen, auch bildlich; die Person *leader*. He led his army as far as the Grampian mountains. He led the fighting men to battle. There are many ways which lead to Rome. He led a laborious and useful life. The leader of the Gauls was called Brennus. Leader of an insurrection.

to guide als Führer dienen, den Weg zeigen, auch bildlich; die Person *guide*. To guide a blind man. He was easily guided by unworthy favourites. The statesman guided the counsels of the Convention. The guide, in the fog, missed his way. The

guides mistook the track across the moors, and led the army into boggy ground.

to conduct führen, leiten, ein gewählter Ausdruck, auch bildlich. One conducts a lawsuit; one guides a traveller; one leads an infant. He conducted the Moor to his dwelling. To conduct a business, an enterprise.

65. fürchten: *to fear* das allgemeine Wort. Subst. *fear*.

to dread sehr fürchten, scheuen. Subst. *dread* Grauen, grosse Furcht. A burned child dreads the fire. For several years the English were in dread of invasion.

to be afraid bange sein vor. I am afraid of him.

66. ganz: *all* berücksichtigt die einzelnen Teile des Ganzen.

Der bestimmte Artikel, die Possessiv- und Demonstrativpronomen stehen nach *all*. Im Plural heisst es *alle*. All the family. All my fortune. I love him with all my heart. All of us wir alle, all of them sie alle. All day den ganzen Tag, all night die ganze Nacht.

whole bezeichnet das Ganze im Gegensatz zu den einzelnen Teilen. The whole district was a wilderness. The whole country between York and Durham. Along the whole length of the apartment ran a table.

entire ganz und ungeteilt, vollständig. The war with the American colonies resulted in their entire separation from England. An entire change of system was necessary. An entire orange is not yet cut; a whole orange had had nothing taken from it.

total gesamt, völlig. The total population of the country in the time of Charles II. was only between five and six millions. At night the streets were in almost total darkness.

Anm. quite ganz ist nur Adverb.

67. Gebrauch: *custom* Herkommen, Sitte, Gewohnheit (besonders eines Volkes). It was the cruel custom (with the ancient Britons) to offer up human beings. Every country has its customs. The Highlanders have a language, a dress, and many customs peculiar to themselves.

habit die Gewohnheit eines einzelnen. I have made it a habit to get up at six o' clock in the morning. He became in speech and habits a Frenchman. King Charles the Second's habits were such as promise a long life and a robust old age.

gebräuchlich s. *gewöhnlich*.

68. Gefahr: *danger* allgemein für jede Gefahr. Adj. *dangerous* gefährlich.

peril persönliche, drohende, nahe Gefahr. Adj. *perilous* gefahrvoll. The Parliament gave proofs of loyalty in the hour of peril. This was the conjuncture at which the liberties of the nation were in the greatest peril. Peril of life.

risk und *hazard* Risiko, Wagnis, Gefahr, der man sich aussetzt, Wagestück. Adj. *hazardous* gewagt. Risks are voluntarily run from the hope of good (Cr.). To run the risk Gefahr laufen. The time for the great hazard drew near. Now began that hazardous game on which were staked the destinies of the English people.

69. Gefangener: *prisoner* der Gefangene überhaupt. He was taken prisoner.

captive der Kriegsgefangene. King John was brought to England, where the Scottish king was also captive. The emperor was struck by the noble appearance of his captive. They cast pitying looks upon the poor captives who were exposed for sale.

70. Gefühl: *feeling* körperlich und geistig. The feeling of cold, feelings of anger. The Canterbury Tales present a charming picture of the habits and feelings of the fourteenth century.

sentiment Empfindung, sittliches Gefühl. Gratitude is a sentiment the most pleasing to the human mind (Cr.).

71. gegen: *against* gegen, wider (im feindlichen Sinne). It was much against his will. The citizens of Saragossa stood up against Philip the Second. England is protected by the sea against invasions. To defend against.

towards gegen-hin, vom Orte und von der Zeit. We rode slowly towards the town. Towards the end of the year. Vom

Benehmen, freundlich oder feindlich, sagt man towards oder to. He acted like a father towards me. Kind, cruel to.

72. Gegenstand: *object* der wahrnehmbare Gegenstand, Zweck, Ziel. To the gentry Monmouth had become an object of aversion.

subject Stoff, Thema, das man mündlich oder schriftlich behandelt. He had weighed the subject too deeply. The subject of a picture, of a poem, of a romance.

73. Geheimnis: *secret* das Verborgene. Adj. *secret* geheim. We shall never be able to penetrate all the secrets of nature. To keep s. th. a secret. A secret spy.

mystery das Geheimnisvolle, Unergründliche. Adj. *mysterious* geheimnisvoll. They could find no solution of the mystery. To clear up a mystery. The shores of Britain were, to the polished race which dwelt by the Bosphorus, objects of a mysterious horror. My conduct must appear very mysterious to you.

74. gehen: *to go* allgemein gehen, als Bewegung von einem Orte zum andern, reisen, fahren nach. To go on horseback, by rail, by steamer, to school, to England. The patricians went to the senate-house.

to walk zu Fuss gehen, spazieren gehen. Subst. *walk* Spaziergang. The child can already walk. The children were so tired that they could not walk any longer. She proudly walked out of the hall. When the king drew near the church, he got down from his horse, and walked to Becket's grave. After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile. To take a walk.

to march marschieren. Henry VI. marched on till he met the great French army. Edward marched up the left bank of the Seine.

75. Gelegenheit: *occasion* jeder Anlass, Veranlassung. On that occasion.

opportunity günstige, vorteilhafte Gelegenheit. Opportunity makes the thief. Alfred and his followers longed for an opportunity

of once more trying their strength against the Danes. On particular occasions it is necessary for a commander to be severe; but a man of an humane disposition will profit by every opportunity to show his lenity to offenders.

gemein s. *niedrig*.

76. Geschichte: *history* Geschichte eines Landes, einer Stadt, einer Person. History of England. Universal, ancient, modern history. History of Julius Caesar.

tale meist erdichtete Erzählung, Märchen. Fairy tale. Tales of the Alhambra. Canterbury Tales. They amused themselves by telling tales. Their conversation turned upon old tales and traditions of a supernatural nature.

story Erzählung, wahr oder erdichtet. The story was too touching to be soon forgotten. The water-carrier (Wasserträger) related the whole story of the dying Moor.

77. geschickt: *clever* klug, gewandt, gescheidt. Wolfe was a clever general. He is clever in business.

skilful kunstfertig, erfahren in (in oder at); *skill* Kunstfertigkeit. The Britons were skilful in the management of their chariots. He was a skilful player upon the harp. The Britons had some skill in war. Skill in negotiations.

78. Geschlecht: *sex* das natürliche Geschlecht. The male, female sex. Large numbers of the hated Danes of both sexes and all ages, were slain in cold blood.

gender grammatisches Geschlecht. With very few exceptions the grammatical gender of substantives in English is in conformity with the natural sex of the objects indicated by the substantive. Masculine, feminine, neuter gender.

generation Generation, Stamm, Menschenalter. The present generation. Past generations. The struggle between the two fierce Teutonic breeds lasted during six generations.

79. Gesellschaft: *society* Umgang, Verkehr; Gesellschaft zu wissenschaftlichen oder gemeinnützigen Zwecken. The society of ladies is the school of politeness. The Anglo-Indian was then

much less fitted to mix in society, after his return to Europe, than the Anglo-Indian of the present day. He is a member of the temperance-society. The Royal Society.

company Umgang; Gesellschaft zum Zwecke der Unterhaltung; Handelsgesellschaft. Who keeps company with a wolf, will learn to howl. Tell me the company you keep, and I will tell you what you are. I miss his company very much. The East-India Company.

party die eingeladene Gesellschaft. The party assembled for dinner.

Anm. Landpartie heisst nie party, sondern excursion.

80. gesetzlich: *lawful* dem Gesetze gemäss, entsprechend. It is not lawful to coin money with the king's stamp (Cr.).

legal rechtsgültig. The king raised taxes without any show of legal right. Scotland was at length united to England, not merely by legal bonds, but by indissoluble ties of interest and affection.

legitimate rechtmässig. The Catholic party considered Mary, Queen of Scots, as their legitimate sovereign. A legitimate heir.

81. Gesicht: *face* Angesicht, Antlitz. He had a strong characteristic face. The boy hit the child in the face. A prince sees no face about him without a mask. Death stared him in the face. The face of public affairs.

countenance Gesichtsausdruck, Fassung. He has a clear, open expression of countenance.

sight Sehvermögen, Sehkraft, Blick. My sight is getting very bad; I cannot read by candle-light at all. He disappeared from the sight of his companions.

82. gesund: *healthy* 1) nicht krank, 2) der Gesundheit zuträglich. *health* Gesundheit. Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. A healthy exercise. Health is better than wealth.

sound gesund, unversehrt; vernunftgemäss. A sound mind in a sound body. Erasmus did much to promote sound knowledge of the classics. Soundness of mind.

wholesome der Gesundheit zuträglich, heilsam. Cherries are more wholesome than plums. Water is wholesome.

well körperlich wohl und gesund (nur prädikativ). She is well.

83. gewinnen: *to win* mehr durch Zufall, aber auch durch Kenntnisse und Geschicklichkeit In the year 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, won the battle of Hastings. The general won the hearts of his soldiers. He had a very winning way with him.

to gain durch Anstrengung gewinnen. To gain und to win a battle, a prize. William did all he could to gain the good-will of his new subjects. In 1782, Admiral Rodney gained a splendid victory over the French. A penny saved is a penny gained.

84. gewöhnlich: *usual* üblich, gebräuchlich. Nine o'clock was the usual hour for dinner.

ordinary alltäglich, oft vorkommend. The ships of the Armada were more like floating castles than ordinary ships. It is the ordinary pursuit of astronomers to observe the motions of the heavenly bodies. Every country was ransacked for men above the ordinary stature.

vulgar gemein, pöbelhaft, ordinär. Vulgar language, manners, habits.

Gewohnheit s. *Gebrauch*.

85. Glaube *faith* der religiöse Glaube, das Vertrauen. Burke's mind oscillated for a long time between the Catholic and the Protestant faith. He was without faith in human virtue or in human attachment.

belief Glaube, Meinung, Überzeugung. Our own firm belief is that Francis was the author of the Letters of Junius.

86. glauben *to believe* für wahr halten, trauen. I am bound to believe you, and of course, I do believe you. I believe in God.

to think meinen, der Ansicht sein. I do not think they will invite us to dinner.

87. Glied: *limb* Glied des Körpers. His limbs would no longer support him. Fastened to the wheels on each side of the war-chariot were sharp scythes, which cut the limbs of those who were in the way.

member Mitglied. The members of the government were united as one man. Member of Parliament. (M. P.) Ireland remained a member of the empire.

88. glücklich: *happy* glücklich und zufrieden; *happiness*. Dishonest people cannot feel happy. A contented mind and a good conscience will make a man happy in all conditions. Contentment is happiness. Even the humblest fortune may grant happiness.

fortunate vom Glücke begünstigt; *fortune* äusseres Glück. Fortunate matrimonial alliances (M.). It is much less to make our fortune than our happiness. It was fortunate that — es war ein Glück, dass —

prosperous gedeihlich; *prosperity* Wohlergehen. Elizabeth's long and prosperous sway. A prosperous town. The long reign of Elizabeth has been one of the most peaceful and prosperous in English history. Prosperity is the companion of industry. After a career of unbroken prosperity, Stephenson died in 1848.

lucky glücklich, erfolgreich; *luck* Glücksfall. The India House was a lottery office, which invited every body to take a chance, and held out ducal fortunes as the prizes destined for the lucky few. Whoever waits for luck is never sure of a dinner.

89. Grab: *grave* Grube. The more thy years, the nearer thy grave. His crew, weeping and vowing vengeance, carried the officer to the grave. Our grave is the deep.

tomb Grabdenkmal; oft = grave. Henry II. had a splendid tomb built for Archbishop Thomas à Becket. The king made a journey barefooted to the tomb of his former friend and companion.

sepulchre Gruft. The Holy Sepulchre das hl. Grab.

90. Graf: *earl* der englische Graf. The Earls of Essex and Leicester were the favourites of Queen Elizabeth.

count der nicht-englische Graf. Count Stolberg turned Roman Catholic. Das Femininum zu beiden ist countess Gräfin. The Countess of Nottingham.

91. Grenze: *frontier* die politische und militärische Grenze. To cross the frontier.

boundary die geographische Grenze; *to bound* begrenzen. The boundaries of kingdoms, countries, and provinces, are distinguished on general maps.

border Grenzlinie; *borders* Grenzgebiet, speziell zwischen England und Schottland. Verb *to border* angrenzen. The border between England and Scotland. The Tweed runs from east to west on the borders of Scotland. Frederic, though his dominions bordered on the sea, had no navy. If any state forms a great regular army, the bordering states must imitate the example, or must submit to a foreign yoke.

limit Grenze, Schranke (meist bildlich); *to limit* beschränken, abgrenzen. A minister must not exceed the limits of his instructions. There was no limit to his acquisitions but his own moderation. The power of the king was limited by three great constitutional principles. Limited monarchy.

bound wird gleich limit meist bildlich gebraucht. Verb *to bound* begrenzen. The delight of the people knew no bounds. His charity had no bounds. No one exceeded the bounds of sober enjoyment. He never, for a moment, in his utmost hilarity, overstepped the bounds of respectful decorum.

92. gross: *large* räumlich, gross an Ausdehnung; Gegensatz small. A large house, room, ship, river, number, army.

great besonders von geistiger Grösse. Subst. *greatness* Bedeutung. Great enterprises, valour, crime, comfort, distance. The Great Ocean. The great Powers Grossmächte. The Great Elector. All who feared the greatness of England.

tall hochgewachsen. Subst. *tallness*. The ancient Britons were a tall people. No price was thought too extravagant for tall recruits. Those pirates were mostly very tall. Rice is the seed of a tall grass. Sugar is the juice of a tall, thick cane. A tall tree, mast, steeple.

big ein in der Umgangssprache sehr häufiges Wort für Grösse jeder Art. Have I not an arm as big as thine? He saw a big fox. An elephant is much bigger than a horse. He finds the world is bigger than he thought.

huge ungeheuer gross. In the wide Ocean which extends between Greenland and Nova Zembla, the huge rorqual (Finnfisch) rules. The huge beasts (elephants) no sooner felt the English musket-ball than they turned round and rushed away. At the last end of the apartment were huge open fireplaces.

grand grossartig, prächtig, nur in gewissen Verbindungen gross. Whatever the Romans made, they made grand and lasting. The pope sent William a grand banner. Grandfather, grandmother, grandson, granddaughter. Grand-duke, Grand-duchess, Grand-duchy.

Die entsprechenden Substantive sind largeness, greatness, tallness, bigness, hugeness, grandeur; size bezeichnet die räumliche Ausdehnung jeder Art. Ducks differ much in size. The size of this farm is four or five hundred acres.

Grund u. *Boden* s. *Boden*.

93. Grund = Ursache: *cause* Ursache, Entstehungsgrund, Veranlassung. The first cause of all is God. No effect without a cause. Another cause of grief to William was the disobedient conduct of his son.

reason Vernunftgrund, berechtigter Grund, Erklärungsgrund. There are special reasons why the study of languages should be begun betimes. Clive was the only English general of whom his country had much reason to be proud. There is reason to believe that . . .

motive Beweggrund. All his actions were founded on no nobler a motive than avarice. Hastings had no motive to treat the late ministers with rigour.

ground triftiger Grund, Grundlage. All ground of dispute about the succession was removed. The Houses had taken arms against the king from good motives and on strong ground. We should not hang a dog here on the grounds on which my Lord Argyle has been sentenced.

94. grüssen: *to bow to* jemanden grüssen, das gewöhnliche Wort. When a gentleman and a lady meet, it is the custom for the lady to bow to the gentleman first.

to greet herzlich grüssen; *greeting* Begrüssung. The host greeted us with great cordiality.

to salute militärisch oder seemännisch grüssen. Subst. *salute*. The Members of Council expected a salute of twenty-one guns.

to hail besonders Fürsten begrüßen, mit dem Zuruf hail. They hailed him king Henry VIII.

Anm. In Briefen: grüsse ihn von mir remember me to him; my kindest love to your parents. My love to all at home. Weniger vertraut: give my best respects, compliments to your father.

95. halten: *to hold* (sich) festhalten (vorübergehend). He held a scepter in his hand. A few American soldiers held Bunker's Hill. They held to the mast of the boat. He held to his religion. Hold your tongue.

to keep behalten (dauernd), aufbewahren, beachten. The human body must be kept warm. He kept a horse and a man in the king's service. Keep your promise. Mit dem Gerundium heisst *to keep* dauernd, fortgesetzt etwas thun. Year after year fresh bands of Danes kept coming kamen ununterbrochen.

Anm. Halten für *to think*, believe, consider.

96. Handel: *trade* Handel überhaupt. The iron trade was still confined to Sussex and Kent. They set up a very active trade. An important trade with Russia sprang up. The beginning of our trade with the East Indies. During this period the trade of England greatly increased. Import trade Einfuhr, export trade Ausfuhr.

commerce Grosshandel, das Handelsleben; Umgang. A treaty of commerce Handelsvertrag. Commerce with foreign countries increased even more than inland trade. Our commerce with Flanders was of the highest importance. His commerce with the world had been small.

traffic Handel, Handelsverkehr. Internal traffic was carried on chiefly at the large fairs. Colonial traffic Handel mit den

Kolonien. Passenger traffic Personenverkehr. Merchandise traffic Güterverkehr.

bargain ein einzelnes Handelsgeschäft, das man abschliesst. The bargain was speedily struck. If you will buy the whole work, you will get this picture into the bargain (in den Kauf).

97. heilen: *to cure* innere Krankheiten, Leidenschaften, Vorurteile heilen. To cure diseases, vices, prejudices.

to heal Wunden, Geschwüre heilen. The broken leg was set so badly, that it was quite crooked when it was healed. Our house shall be a home to him till his wound shall be healed. Time is a balm that heals all wounds.

98. heilig: *holy* dem Wesen nach heilig, was mit Gott und der Religion verbunden ist. The Holy Ghost. The Holy Land. Remember the sabbath-day to keep it holy.

sacred geheiligt, geweiht, unverletzlich. The sacred rite of cutting the mistletoe. The Druids worshipped the mistletoe as a sacred plant sent by the gods. The goddess to whom the geese in the Capitol were sacred was called Juno. On this sacred isle were numerous groves of trees.

saint vor den Namen der Heiligen, abgekürzt St. St. Paul. St. Peter. St. George is the patron saint (Schutzpatron) of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, and St. David of Wales.

99. helfen: *to help* das gewöhnliche Wort der Umgangssprache. Subst. *help*. God helps them that help themselves. I was obliged to help the boy. He helped the Moor on his donkey. The king expected to get his help in carrying out his designs.

to aid behilflich sein. Subst. *aid*. I am faint and ill, said he, aid me to return to the city. Heaven aids those who aid themselves.

to assist beistehen. Subst. *assistance*. He has assisted me many a time when I was in trouble. He assisted the poor Moslem to alight. The king called his council together to assist him in making laws. I ran to his assistance.

to succour zu Hülfe eilen, beispringen dem, der in Not und Gefahr ist. Subst. *succour*. We succour one who calls us by his cries. The good Samaritan went to the succour of the man who had fallen among thieves (Cr.). The Saxon camp at Pirna was closely invested; but the besieged were without hopes of succour.

100. Herr *gentleman* Herr (ohne Namen), ein Ehrenmann, ein gebildeter Mann. In der Anrede nur im Plural gebraucht: gentlemen, Meine Herren! He was a young gentleman fresh from the university. I happened to meet a gentleman whom I knew. He had the manners of a gentleman. Those who wish to be treated as gentlemen must behave as such.

Sir als Anrede im Singular (ohne Namen). Yes, no, Sir. Vor dem Namen bezeichnet es einen baronet oder knight: Sir Walter Scott.

Master Vorgesetzter, Gebieter. No man can serve two masters. Like master, like man. Wie der Herr, so der Knecht. Moral causes noiselessly effaced the distinction between master and slave. The Romans were masters of Britain. The Normans were left masters of the field. Mit dem Taufnamen: junger Herr Master Fred.

Mr. wird nur vor dem Namen gebraucht. Mr. Smith, darf jedoch nicht vor Titeln stehen. To Professor Smith an Herrn Professor S.

Lord Bezeichnung Gottes und Christi, sowie des hohen Adels. O Lord our God arise. Lord Pembroke. The Lord's Prayer das Vaterunser.

101. herrschen *to reign* intransitiv Herrscher, König sein, herrschen über (over), *reign* Herrschaft, Regierungszeit. Queen Elizabeth reigned till 1603. In the reign of the Emperor Claudius.

to rule beherrschen, herrschen über, im Besitze der Macht sein; *rule* Herrschaft, *ruler* Herrscher. To rule a people und to rule over a people. Many of the seven kings ruled the country well. Edward overcame the Danes, and ruled over them. For eleven years, Charles ruled without a parliament. The

Britons had been so long under the Roman rule. Agricola was the greatest and best ruler ever sent by the Romans into this country. Rule, Britannia, rule the waves.

to govern lenken, leiten; *government* die Regierung, die Behörde. The surrounding country was governed by the Nabob. Frederic governed his kingdom as he would have governed a besieged town. All classes combined to assist the government in equipping a fleet and army.

102. Himmel: *sky* das Himmelsgewölbe, der sichtbare Himmel. The Pole-star is seen always near the same point of the sky. At sunset the evening sky has a beautiful yellowish colour.

heaven im religiösen Sinne; *heavens* = sky. There are more ways than one to heaven. There are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in our philosophy. In the course of perusing this book Newton came to a figure of the heavens, which he could not understand.

hochmütig s. *stolz*.

holen s. *bringen*.

103. hören: *to hear* vernehmen (entendre). Did you ever hear such nonsense? I hear music. I heard him sing. The people heard a wild cry.

to listen to zu-, *hinhören*, *hören auf* (écouter). If you listen, you will hear the engine whistle. Please, listen to what I am going to say. You have a good right to be listened to. The German princes who reigned at Paris, Toledo, Arles, and Ravenna listened with reverence to the instructions of bishops.

to hearken aufmerksam zuhören. A willing mind hearkens to what is said.

104. Hütte: *cottage* kleines Wohnhaus, auch ein kleines Landhaus. The humblest cottage is a palace, if contentment dwells in it. I am amazed to think how a people possessing such grandeur at home, can envy me a cottage of wood and turf in far-off Britain. Both in the palace and the cottage the "glad tidings of great joy" were at last made known. My

friend has sold his dwelling-house and taken a small cottage, a few miles from town (Kl.).

hut armselige Hütte. They made themselves huts which they covered with boughs of trees. Charles II. had found, in the huts of the poorest, true nobility of soul.

cabin kleine, enge Hütte. Uncle Tom's cabin.

105. immer: *always* unter allen Umständen, zu jeder Zeit. You must always be obedient to your parents.

ever stets, ohne Unterbrechung. The hills of the Highlands for ever I love. Ever since.

Anm. Noch immer: still, immer vor Komparativen durch Verdoppelung more and more immer mehr, darker and darker, more and more beautiful.

106. Insel: *island* die übliche Benennung. Merchants used to visit the island to buy tin. At that time Britain consisted only of the one island, in which we live.

isle mit folgendem oder vorhergehendem Namen. The Isle of Mona, the Isle of Man. Have you ever been in the Isle of Wight? It is a beautiful island. The British Isles. The Scilly Isles.

107. jagen: *to chase* jagend verfolgen, hetzen. Subst. *chase*. The conquerors continued to chase the fugitives. The chase of the hippopotamus. In the numerous forests there were plenty of animals for the chase. Chasing the wild deer and following the roe.

to hunt aufspüren und hinterherjagen; *hunt* Hetzjagd. The nobles spend much of their time in hunting and hawking. Hunting the tiger is a favourite sport of Europeans in India. I (Voltaire) was hunted as if I had been a deserter from your grenadiers. With these troops, Edward hunted the Welsh from crag to crag. Bear-hunting.

108. jeder *each* ist Adjektiv und Substantiv und bedeutet jeder einzelne aus einer beschränkten Anzahl (D § 211). They have four children, and each of them seems to be subject to consumption. Each season has its amusements.

every ist nur Adjektiv und bedeutet jedes von allen unter den Begriff seines Substantivs fallenden Einzelwesen. Every man

must die. Every grain of sand, when examined by the eye, appears round, but with the help of a glass we see that each grain differs from the other. Every gentleman keeps his word. I know each gentleman in the company.

Anm. Every one, everybody (Subst.) jeder, every day alle Tage, every other day alle zwei Tage.

109. Kampf: *fight* der allgemeinste Ausdruck für den Kampf. Verb *to fight*. A dog-fight. The Britons fought bravely. They fought with the courage of despair. The Norman knights fought on horseback.

combat ein gewählter Ausdruck für fight; oft Entscheidungskampf. The combat of the Horatii and the Curiatii. He and his son met in a single combat without knowing each other.

struggle Kampf mit Aufbietung aller Kraft; Ringen. Verb *to struggle*. Struggle for bread, for existence, for life. I shall trace the course of that revolution which terminated the long struggle between our sovereigns and their parliaments. Elizabeth sent help to the Protestant provinces of the Netherlands in their struggle to throw off the Spanish yoke. They had for years struggled against the Roman advance.

110. Kanal: *channel* natürlicher Kanal. The British Islands are separated from the Continent by the North Sea and the English Channel.

canál der künstlich angelegte Kanal. The Suez Canal.

111. Karte: *card* Spiel-, Visiten-, Postkarte. To play at cards. I handed him my visiting card. A post card.

map Landkarte. Map of the globe, of England, of the moon, of the stars.

Anm. Map heisst nicht Mappe (= portfolio). Schulmappe satchel.

112. kaufen: *to buy* das gewöhnliche Wort. I buy a book.

to purchase gewählt, meist von wertvollen Gegenständen; bildlich erkaufen. Newton purchased an English Euclid. The victory remained with the king; but it had been dearly purchased.

113. klein: *little* klein, wenig, unbedeutend; Gegensatz great. A little hut, boy. Little wird nur attributiv gebraucht. A little shop, the shop is small.

small räumlich, klein an Ausdehnung. A small town, village, tree. A little house ein Häuschen, a small house ein für seinen Zweck zu kleines Haus.

114. können: *I can, I am able* bezeichnet ein natürliches Können. A bird can fly. I can see a tree.

I may drückt Erlaubnis und Wahrscheinlichkeit aus = dürfen. May we now go out? Seeming calamities may be real blessings.

to know können = wissen, gelernt haben (*savoir*) vor einem Objekt. May I now go into the garden? Yes, you may, if you know your lesson. He knows so little of German, that he can scarcely speak one sentence correctly.

115. Kraft: *force* Kraft, Gewalt, physisch und moralisch, Streitkraft. William prepared to take the crown by force. They met force with force. Physical force. Courage and force of will were common to all the men and women of the House of Tudor. The forces of the enemy.

strength meist Stärke des Körpers. I was so frightened that I had no strength to flee. The soldiers in the fortress had little to eat, and soon hunger began to weaken their strength. To trust in the strength of a spear, a sword, or a shield. The strength of the muscles is far inferior in value to the strength of mind.

116. Krankheit: *illness* das gebräuchlichste Wort. Adjektiv *ill*. He was seized with an illness. To fall ill krank werden (*tomber malade*).

sickness Übelkeit. Adjektiv *sick* unwohl, übel, bildlich überdrüssig, müde; *sickly* kränklich, schwächlich. I feel sick. Sea-sick. Sea-sickness. The sick-room. Monmouth protested that he was sick of public life.

disease schwere, schlimme, ansteckende Krankheit. Desperate diseases need desperate cures. He fancied that he possessed a charm which would save him from danger and disease

indisposition Unwohlsein; *indisposed* unwohl. My little one has been indisposed for several days; yesterday his indisposition turned out to be the measles (Masern).

malady meist bildlich; sittliche oder geistige Zerrüttung (Muret).

117. kriegerisch: *warlike* kriegsliebend, kampflustig. The warlike tribes threw off the Mussulman's yoke. A warlike spirit.

martial auf den Krieg bezüglich, meist von Sachen. I shall relate how the opulence and the martial glory of our country grew together. A martial sight; martial courage, exploits, ardour. Court-martial Kriegsgericht.

military militärisch, das Heer, die Kriegskunst betreffend. The main end of Frederick William's administration was to have a great military force. Military and naval charges; military exploits, dictation, rank. His dominant passion was the love of military display.

Küste s. *Ufer*.

118. Land: *country* Stadt, Gegend, Land im Gegensatz zur Stadt; Vaterland. England is a rich country. The greater part of the country remained in the hands of the fierce conquerors. My uncle has a large farm in the country. Country-life, country-seat. Be England what she will, With all her faults she is my country still.

land Ackerland, Land im Gegensatz von Wasser, im höheren Stil = country. Lands were laid waste. He tilled land enough to support six men and one hundred sheep. To go by land, by land and sea. My native Land — Good night! (Byron.) This was the charter of the land (Thomson).

Anm. Das heilige Land, nur: the Holy Land.

119. lassen: a) = zulassen (*laisser*) *to let, to suffer, to allow, to permit*. Nach *to let* steht meist der Infinitiv des Aktivs und zwar immer ohne *to*, nach den übrigen Verben folgt der passive Infinitiv, wenn das Objekt leidend ist. Let me rest a little. The ancient Britons allowed their hair to grow very long. Robin Hood never permitted a woman to be injured. His conscience would not suffer him to profit by injustice.

b) = veranlassen (faire) *to cause, to order, to command, to bid* (ohne to), *to make* (ohne to), *to have, to get*. Robinson Crusoe caused his servant Friday to rub his ankles. As soon as Edward VI. was dead, Northumberland caused Lady Iane Grey to be crowned. The cruel Emperor Nero ordered his own mother to be murdered. Bid the servant fetch some bottles of wine. Make him come. William the Conqueror had a great survey made of all the land in England. Get your boots instantly mended.

Anm. 1. Unterscheide I have made a coat ich habe einen Rock gemacht und I have a coat made ich habe mir einen Rock machen lassen.

Anm. 2. Lassen = hinterlassen to leave; lassen = verlassen s. dieses.

Last s. Bürde.

120. leer: *empty* das allgemeine Wort; Gegensatz zu full. An empty stomach, treasury, bottle, glass. A beggar's purse is always empty.

vacant erledigt, unbesetzt (von Stellen, Ämtern). As soon as Queen Anne was dead, a messenger was sent off to George, Elector of Hanover, asking him to take the vacant throne. A vacant seat of Parliament.

void drückt einen fühlbaren Mangel aus: ohne etwas, meist mit of. A face void of expression (ausdruckslos). They lead a life void of joy (freudlos). Null and void (nichtig).

121. legen: *to put* das gewöhnliche Wort, stellen, setzen, legen. Put the bottles on the table. He sees the animal putting its head out of the water. Put the money into your pocket. I put the pencil into my desk. He put the scroll in his bosom.

to place an eine bestimmte Stelle legen, dann ein gewählter Ausdruck für to put; auch bildlich. He placed the books on the shelf. No confidence could be placed in the king.

to lay wirklich legen. We lay a knife on the table. To lay a snare.

Anm. Verwechsele nicht to lie, lay, lain liegen mit to lay, laid laid legen.

122. leicht: *light* (léger) leicht von Gewicht; Gegensatz zu heavy schwer. A light burden. Air is lighter than water. For travelling the Eskimo employs a light sledge. Could my heart be light as thine, I'd gladly change with thee.

easy (facile) leicht zu thun. Gegensatz difficult schwierig. It is easy to judge others. It was by no means easy to keep sheep and oxen alive during the season when the grass is scanty. To make travelling easy, good paved roads were built by the Romans in Britain.

slight unbedeutend, geringfügig. A slight wound. So slight was the change, that we did not perceive it.

123. leihen: *to lend* leihweise geben; *loan* Anleihe. Can anybody lend me an English dictionary? Shylock lent money upon interest.

to borrow (of oder from) borgen, entleihen (von). The Duke of Richelieu did Voltaire the honour to borrow money of him. He borrowed with small thoughts of repaying.

124. lieben: *to love* lieben, zugethan sein. Subst. *love*. Normans and Englishmen began to love their common country of England. A good child loves his parents. I love my wife, I love my friend, I love my children three.

to be fond of eingenommen sein für, versessen sein auf. The king was very fond of him. I was always fond of visiting new scenes.

to like gern haben, leiden mögen, gern essen und trinken, oft bloss durch gern zu übersetzen (vergl. aimer à faire qc). Of all the Norman kings Henry I. was most liked by the English. Which do you like best, summer or winter? I like strawberries best of all fruit. I do not like to travel by night (ich reise nicht gern). I should like to know him.

125. machen: *to make* allgemein. The sailors had made a raft. He has made his fortune. You ought to make it a rule to get up at six o'clock. To make war.

to render zu etwas machen (mit Adjektiv). The Norman Conquest rendered England a more civilized and a more powerful

country than it had ever been before. Regard for his health renders it necessary that he should travel annually for a few weeks.

to do thun, verrichten. What are you doing? The exercise was so difficult that only a few boys were able to do it. I do my duty.

Anm. to take a walk einen Spaziergang machen. to take a drive eine Spazierfahrt machen.

126. Macht: *power* Kraft, Vermögen, politische Macht, mechanische Kraft. Adjektiv *powerful*. He did all in his power to rid the country of the Danes. The great victory of Edington broke the power of the Danes. They had no chance of regaining their lost power while Alfred lived. Knowledge is power. The powers of Europe. Horse-power, water-power. He was a very powerful prince. In the first half of the reign of Henry II., no man was more powerful in England than Thomas à Becket.

might grosse Macht. Adj. *mighty* sehr mächtig, gewaltig. The Danes strove with all their might to become masters of England. Might overcomes right. The mighty God. Of that mighty Armada only 54 ships ever reached home again. A mighty state.

127. Mann: *man* Mann, Mensch. Gegensatz woman. Man is of greater bodily strength than woman. Man is mortal.

husband Ehemann. Gegensatz wife. Her husband is a clergyman. Her (Mary Stuart's) husband became king of France.

128. männlich: *male* von männlichem Geschlechte. Gegensatz female. Newton kept his carriage with an establishment of three male, and three female servants. Male birds.

masculine vom grammatischen Geschlechte. Gegensatz feminine. Names for male beings are of the masculine gender.

manly mannhaft. The style of this book is agreeable, clear, and manly. His enemies have never denied that he had a fearless and manly spirit.

129. menschlich: *human* den Menschen betreffend. The human body, human life, industry. To err is human. No human help was at hand.

humane menschenfreundlich. In their letters we find many just and humane sentiments. He was too humane to refuse a night's shelter. The expedition was conducted in conformity with the humane rules of civilised warfare.

130. Mittel: *means* (ist Singular und Plural) das gewöhnliche Wort. This means is too violent. By this (these) means hierdurch, by no means keineswegs, by all means auf alle Fälle.

remedy Heilmittel. Things without remedy should be without regard (Macb.). Occupation is the principal remedy against ennui.

expedient Auskunftsmittel, Ausweg. This was the last expedient which, as the king flattered himself, might save him from the misery of facing another House of Commons. The king resorted to the expedient of dissolution.

131. müssen: *must* drückt jede Art von Verpflichtung aus. Es kommt meist im Präsens vor, im Imperfekt nur dann, wenn kein Missverständnis möglich ist. Es wird ersetzt durch to be obliged, to be forced oder to have to. All men must die. I was obliged to stay at home. He has been forced to leave the town on account of his health. Fortunately the weather continued calm, otherwise both ship and crew must have perished (hätten untergehen müssen).

I am to drückt aus, dass das Thun einer Person von einem fremden Willen abhängt, oder dass ihr ein besonderer Befehl gegeben ist, etwas zu thun oder zu lassen (Krüger). I was just going to dress, when my parents told me that I was to stay at home. Who is to fetch the basket out of the cellar? I am to do it.

I cannot help (mit Gerundium), *I cannot but* (Infinitiv ohne to) ich kann nicht umhin. I cannot help observing a considerable difference between travelling in England and in Germany. I cannot but laugh at your folly.

132. Nachricht: *news* (ist Singular und Plural) jede Nachricht, Neuigkeit, das gewöhnliche Wort. The stirring news raised the spirits of Alfred. The news quickly spread that their king still lived. No news is good news.

tidings (nur Plural) ängstlich erwartete Nachricht, Nachricht von Bedeutung. Alarming tidings. Messengers came in haste with the evil tidings that a mighty rising against the Romans had taken place in the east of Britain. The tidings of the battle of Rossbach called forth a general burst of delight and pride from the whole of the great family which spoke the various dialects of the ancient language of Arminius.

133. Neigung: *inclination* Neigung, Hinneigung, Lust. The Prince Royal showed little inclination either for the serious employment or for the amusements of his father. He sacrificed his own inclinations to the wishes of the army.

disposition natürliche Anlage. It would be wrong in me to show any disposition to quit my profession. He is of an unusually confiding disposition. To return evil for good, is the sign of an ungrateful and bad disposition.

propensity Hang, besonders zum Bösen. Charles I. was impelled by an incurable propensity to dark and crooked ways. Virtue is nothing but a just temper between propensities, any one of which, if indulged to excess, becomes a vice.

134. nennen: *to name* mit dem Namen nennen. He was named Charles.

to call mit einem Beinamen benennen. William the First of England is named William, he is called the Conqueror. The Duke of Wellington is called the hero of a hundred battles. The young sheep is called a lamb. The Captain had a fine ship called the White Ship.

135. neu: *new* das gewöhnliche Wort. A new house, coat, book, invention.

modern der Neuzeit angehörig, Gegensatz zu *ancient*. Modern history, England. A gigantic commerce gave birth to a maritime power, compared with which every other maritime power, ancient or modern, sinks into insignificance.

recent jüngst geschehen. Recent events. The king was, by the ancient constitution of the realm and by the recent and

solemn acknowledgment of both Houses of Parliament, the sole Captain General of this large force.

136. niedrig: *low* nicht hoch, eigentlich und bildlich. Low water. Alfred's fortunes were then at their lowest ebb. A low pillar of stones marks the spot where the victory was gained. The lowest class was the slaves.

mean gering, gewöhnlich. The coward is mean and unmanly. A large salt-cellar separated the meaner sort of guests from their betters. None but the meanest will fight against their own country.

base gemein, schändlich, schmähhlich, niederträchtig. I do not think him capable of so base an action. She basely betrayed him into the hands of his enemies for a sum of money. How base and mean a man he must be who can sell his country for gold.

137. noch: *still* noch immer. The Welsh still thought that they had more right to the whole country than either Normans or Englishmen. They were still where I had left them. Do the enemies still flee?

yet jetzt noch. Mit not steht immer yet. They hope to be yet in time to prevent their departure. He has not yet arrived.

nötig haben s. *brauchen*.

138. Opfer: *sacrifice* Opferhandlung, Dankopfer; Opfer, welches man darbringt. He was not allowed to be present at the great sacrifices. Two white bulls were next slain and offered up as a sacrifice. It was the duty of the Druids to offer up the sacrifices to the gods.

victim Schlachtopfer, unfreiwilliges Opfer. He fell a victim to treachery. He declared himself ready to be the first victim. Fierce battles take place between the beasts of the forest, and the weak fall victims to the strong.

139. Ort: *place* der allgemeine Ausdruck. A place for everything, and everything in its place. He built schools in different places.

spot der bestimmte Platz, Fleck. In this wild and lonely spot Alfred remained for several months. The place where our Saviour was buried is to be seen and pointed out, but not the very spot where He lay. The spy was shot on the spot.

passage die Stelle in einem Buche. He translated the passage literally. There are many passages even in classical writers which can hardly be understood. I found this passage in Sheridan. I must have been out of my senses, when I wrote this passage.

140. Partei: *party* Partei überhaupt. The party of the Red Rose survived the last prince who claimed the right of Henry the Fourth.

faction Partei, meist im gehässigen Sinne, Parteiung. The animosity of those factions did not arise from the dispute about the succession. Two aristocratical factions engaged in a long and fierce struggle for supremacy.

Platz s. *Ort*.

141. Preis: *price* Kostenpreis, Kaufpreis, Geldeswert. If you will buy a pair of those gloves, the colour of which has faded, you will get them for half the price. The lady presented Monmouth with a small Bible of great price. Monmouth set a price on the head of his rival.

prize Prämie, Belohnung; *Prise* = Seebeute. On the day of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester line, a prize was offered for the best locomotive. Stephenson gained the prize. This horse won the first prize at the last Derby races. He won a prize in the lottery. The boats were lowered, in hope of easily capturing the prize.

praise Preis = Lob. All were full of his praise.

142. Quelle: *source* die sichtbare Quelle; bildlich Ursprung. The sources of the noblest rivers are to be sought in wild and barren mountain tracts. The sources of the Nile. The source of supply was gone. The sun is the source of light. The clergyman is looked upon as a source of charity which is never to run dry.

spring Springquell. Thermal springs. The springs of Bath, Wiesbaden, Aix-la-Chapelle. The wells made by the Moors are always in repute, for it is well known what pains they took to penetrate to the purest and sweetest springs.

fountain Springbrunnen, bildlich Urquell. A little fountain murmurs near. The king is the fountain of justice, of mercy, and of honour.

143. Rache: *revenge* die unchristliche, selbstsüchtige Rache. Verb *to revenge* rächen, als Akt der Leidenschaft. Revenge is the basest of all actions, and the spirit of revenge is the most diametrically opposed to the Christian principles of forgiving injures (Cr.). Such sudden and violent revenge would not have been thought strange in Scotland. They fed each other with extravagant hopes of victory and revenge. An injury forgiven is better than an injury revenged.

vengeance Vergeltung, Strafe. *to avenge* rächen, ahnden, Akt der Gerechtigkeit. There was a general cry for vengeance on the foreigner who had murdered an Englishman. The Devonshire men prepared for a great attempt for vengeance on the Danes. The murder of Arthur was fully avenged. The unfortunate victims were speedily avenged.

144. Rat: *advice* (nur Singular), das gewöhnliche Wort. Verb *to advise*. I hope you will assist me with your advice. So long as his advice was followed, the kingdom was governed wisely. During his last illness king Edward advised the Wise Men to choose Harold king.

counsel der weise Ratschlag erfahrener Personen. Verb *to counsel*. If the counsel is good, it is no matter who gave it. A father gives counsel to his children. Those who will not be counselled, cannot be helped.

council Ratsversammlung. The great council of the nation consisted of bishops, nobles, and knights. After the death of the Confessor, the council of the Wise Men, acting upon his dying advice, met, and chose Harold as king of England.

counsellor oder *councillor* Ratgeber. Charles I. suffered himself to be led by counsellors who were inferior to him in

knowledge and judgment. He expressed a wish to see the Sovereign surrounded by counsellors. His father has been promoted to the rank of Privy Councillor.

Anm. *to guess* erraten.

regieren und *Regierung* s. *herrschen*.

145. Reise: *journey* Tagereise, Landreise, das allgemeine Wort für grössere Reise. Edgar regularly made journeys through the country to see that the laws were properly carried out. We arrived after sunset at a little town, after a fatiguing journey over a wide houseless plain.

travel meist Plural, grosse beschwerliche Reise, Entdeckungsreise. Verb *to travel*. The travels of Livingstone, Stanley. The old mode of travelling by stage-coach rapidly died out. To travel in a country, on foot, on horseback, by rail, by post, by land, by water, by sea.

voyage nur Seereise, Flussreise. Captain Ross's voyage to the north-pole was very dangerous. Anson's voyage round the world. Raleigh's voyages became the means of introducing tobacco into England.

excursion Ausflug.

Anm. *to go to London* nach London reisen. *to travel in a country* in einem Lande reisen.

146. Ruf: *fame* Ruf im guten und schlimmen Sinne (vergl. famous). Better than fame is still the wish for fame. The king's fame filled all the world. At twenty-four Byron found himself on the highest pinnacle of literary fame. Many a man is not so bad as his fame.

reputation guter Ruf. He was jealous of his reputation as a successful practitioner of medicine. By one false step we may lose a reputation which cost us years to build up. To murder one's own reputation is a kind of suicide.

renown Ruhm, Berühmtheit infolge heldenmütiger Thaten. He was without desire of renown. The renown of a statesman. Lord Byron's renown was founded more on his talents than on his character.

147. sagen: *to say* sagen, mittheilen; es folgt direkte oder indirekte Rede; Dativ der Person mit *to*. He said to me that he could not come. If God give us the victory, said the king, the fewer we are, the more honour there will be to share among us.

to tell erzählen, melden; es folgt indirekte Rede; Dativ der Person ohne *to*. I know all; my brother has told me everything. To tell mit Infinitiv heisst befehlen. Wolfe told his men not to fire.

Anm. I am said to . . . man sagt, dass ich . . ., ich soll . . .; I am told es wird mir gesagt. The king is said to be ill der König soll krank sein. I was told that the king was ill es wurde mir gesagt, der König sei krank.

148. Schatten: *shade* Schatten im Gegensatz zu Licht, Abwesenheit des Lichtes. To sit in the shade. There is nothing so baleful to a small man as the shade of a great one. Here the picture has too much shade.

shadow der Schatten, den ein Körper wirft, Schattenbild. Coming events cast their shadows before. The shadows of a tree. When the lights are brightest, the shadows are darkest. Like our shadows, our wishes lengthen as our sun declines.

149. scheinen: *to seem* den Anschein haben. It seemed as if the Romans were going to be swept clean out of the country. He seems to have liked his kingdom of England best.

to appear erscheinen, aussehen. The Anglo-Saxons had obtained a footing in what appeared to them so fertile a country. A liar begins with making falsehood appear like truth, and ends with making truth itself appear like falsehood.

to shine leuchten, glänzen. Englishmen are proud now-a-days that the sun is always shining upon some part of our country. The gold crown of the king shone far in the sun.

150. schlagen: *to beat* wiederholt schlagen, prügeln, besiegen. My son is an unlucky boy; his face is always full of scars; he is constantly beating or being beaten. His heart beats quickly. The Romans were beaten by the Gauls on the river Allia.

to strike einzelne Schläge führen. Marcus Papirius rose and struck the Gaul with the ivory scepter which he held in his hand. The mast of the ship was struck by the lightning. He was about to strike the decisive blow. Von der Uhr nur to strike. The clock struck eleven.

Struck with betroffen von. When the Romans were told how many of their soldiers had been slain on the river Allia, they were struck with terror.

Anm. *to slay* erschlagen. The Gauls rushed upon the Romans and slew them all.

151. schliessen: *to shut* zumachen. Shut the door. He shut his heart against all admonitions of his parents.

to lock mit einem Schlüssel verschliessen. Have you shut and locked the street-door?

to conclude abschliessen (Vertrag, Geschäft), einen Schluss ziehen, folgern. Subst. *conclusion*. The negotiations were concluded. In civilised nations all transactions of any importance are concluded in writing. Such reasons directly led to a conclusion which I had not ventured to draw.

152. schnell: *swift* und *quick* lebhaft, hurtig, geschwind. Subst. *swiftness*, *quickness*. The English race-horse is noted for its swiftness. A swift horse. Quick at meat, quick at work. He who is quick in borrowing is slow in paying. Be quick! He trotted away at as quick a rate as his legs would convey him.

rapid reissend schnell. Subst. *rapidity*. The case required rapid action. What the influence of Voltaire could not effect, the rapid progress of Austrian armies effected. In rapid succession. I came to a river with high banks and deep rapid current. The tidings of misfortune fly with a rapid wing. The torrent comes down the rock with a fearful rapidity.

hasty übereilt, hastig. He was hastily tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. We had scarce had time to take a hasty dinner.

fast meist Adverb = quickly. To run, speak fast.

153. schön: *beautiful* ganz schön, vollendet schön. Subst. *beauty*. Beautiful fields and gardens. Beautiful cities were built.

fine stattlich. A fine vessel, figure. Fine feathers make fine birds. Normandy was a fine province in the north of France.

handsome schön, wohlgestaltet, besonders vom Manne. Charles I. was of a handsome appearance. The Saxons were a handsome people. He was tall, strong, and handsome. A handsome horse.

fair schön, hell, rein, klar, blond. A fair sky, weather. The fair sex. The Saxons were proud of their long fair hair.

pretty hübsch, niedlich. A pretty cottage, child, book.

154. Schuld: *guilt* moralische Schuld. Adj. *guilty*. They abhorred the pleasures and dignities which they had purchased by guilt. The general voice loudly charged the king with far deeper guilt. The jury found a verdict of guilty. He was declared guilty. They had been found guilty of robbery.

debt Geldschuld. Rather supperless to bed, than to run in debt (Prov.). From a period of immemorial antiquity it had been the practice of every English government to contract debts (M.). He that dies pays his debts.

155. schwach: *weak* schwach, nicht stark, körperlich und geistig. Subst. *weakness*. Cunning is the natural defence of the weak. The refugees were in general men of fiery temper and weak judgment (M.). With all her great qualities, Elizabeth had some sad weaknesses.

feeble schwächlich, ohnmächtig. Subst. *feebleness*. I know, said Queen Elizabeth, that I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart of a king, and of a king of England too. At length one of the feeble heirs of Charlemagne ceded to the strangers a fertile province. He raised his feeble voice. The feeble reign of Henry the Sixth. An incredible union of rashness and feebleness.

faint matt, unbedeutend. Britain received only a faint tincture of Roman arts and letters. He saw that there was still a faint possibility of escape. Travellers, to whom Livy and

Sallust were unintelligible, might gain from the Roman aqueducts and temples some faint notion of Roman history (M.).

156. schwer: *heavy* vom Gewicht, schwer, drückend; Gegensatz zu light. Subst. *heaviness*. Lead, gold, and platina are the heaviest metals. Heavy taxes. The death of Colonel Beverly was a heavy blow to the old forester. This charge is now a heavy part of our public burdens. The rain is too heavy to last long. The work of a blacksmith is very heavy. The heaviness of several bodies, of taxes.

difficult schwierig, schwer zu thun; Gegensatz zu easy. Subst. *difficulty*. There is no country in Europe which it is more difficult to conquer than Spain. It is difficult to say which of the two is the greater, Milton the prose-writer, or Milton the poet. To overcome difficulties.

hard voll Schwierigkeit, mühsam. Nothing is hard to a willing mind.

157. See: *lake* der See, Land-, Binnensee. Stanley made his way towards the great lakes where Livingstone had last been heard of. The lakes of England are few in number and small in size. The Scotch lakes. Lake Lemman.

sea die See, das Meer. The waves are our pillow, our cradle the sea.

158. sehen: *to see* das allgemeine Wort. A blind man cannot see. To go to see somebody. He saw a shoal of flying fish near him.

to look sehen wollen, ausschauen nach; aussehen. To look is the action precedent to seeing (Cr.). I was looking in vain in the direction indicated to me, I saw nothing. They plundered the camp of the valiant enemies, whom they had never dared to look in the face. The Dervis looked very earnestly at the skull. When furnished these rooms would look very well. Both the king and queen looked affable.

159. sehr: *very* vor Adjektiven und Adverbien. Close to the town were some very steep rocks. They laughed very heartily.

much vor Verben, verstärkt very much. The king was much beloved by his people. The French were very much surprised.

greatly, highly, quite besonders vor adjektivischem Part. Perf. He was highly astonished. He greatly diverted us all.

160. Seite: *side* allgemein. Every triangle has three sides. On the side of the government was a large majority. England took the side of Austria.

page die Seite eines Buches. At the top, in the middle, at the bottom of the page. We stopped at page 25.

161. selten: *rare* selten vorkommend, nicht häufig; Gegensatz common. Subst. *rarity*. In this world such characters are rare. Dresden is a town remarkable for its great and rare treasures of art. A rare book. A white raven is a great rarity.

scarce knapp, spärlich. Subst. *scarcity*. Eggs must be scarce in this place, said George the First. I beg your pardon, said the landlord, there are plenty of eggs, but kings are scarce.

Anm. seldom ist Adverb. I seldom saw him smiling.

setzen s. *legen*.

162. sicher: *sure* und *certain* unbedingt sicher, untrüglich. Subst. *surety, certainty*. He was quite sure that he should win the wager. Those who fight with silver arms are sure to conquer. Indifference to the misfortunes of others is a sure mark of an unfeeling heart. Christianity continued to spread slowly but surely. Absolute certainty. Victory was certain.

safe zuverlässig, ausser Gefahr. Subst. *safety* Sicherheit, Gefahrlosigkeit. The first thing needed was to make his country safe from invasion. A safe harbour. Hume reached the Continent in safety. Mary was sent for safety to her mother's land of France.

secure gesichert, vor Gefahr sicher, oft vermeintlich sicher, daher sorglos, vertrauensselig. Subst. *security* persönliche, oft vermeintliche Gefahrlosigkeit, daher Sorglosigkeit. On the Continent he was not secure. No part of England was so far distant from

the sea as to be secure from attack. They lulled that weak prince into security.

163. Sprache: *language* das allgemeine Wort. Foreign languages. The language of flowers, of signs, of the eyes, of birds. Music is called the language of nature. To speak a language.

tongue die Sprache eines Volkes. The Normans adopted the French tongue. The Danish and Saxon tongues were blended together.

speech Sprachvermögen, Sprechweise. The Normans abandoned their native speech. The Anglo-Saxon speech was left to churls and villains. I know him by his speech.

dialect Mundart. The Danish and Saxon tongues, both dialects of one wide-spread language.

164. sprechen: *to speak* das allgemeine Wort. The blood left his cheeks, and it was some time before he could speak. He could not speak a word of English.

to talk vertraulich reden, plaudern, schwatzen. Subst. *talk*. The king used to go and talk with his chancellor at his house. Who talks much, often talks in vain (Prov.). The fine ladies danced, and talked, and sang on the deck of the White Ship.

165. Stadt: *town* jede Stadt. Town im Gegensatz zu country steht ohne Artikel. The town of Cologne. In winter I live in town, in summer in the country.

city jede grössere Stadt; Sitz eines (englischen) Bischofs, Altstadt. The second city of the kingdom was Bristol. The great manufacturing and commercial cities of the north. The city of York, of Chester. (The) Beautiful cities were built in different parts of Britain. The City of London.

Stelle s. *Ort*.

stellen s. *legen*.

166. Stolz: *pride* das gewöhnliche Wort im guten und bösen Sinne. Selbstbewusstsein. Adjektiv *proud of* stolz auf. The people greeted him with pride and delight. General Churchill humbled the military pride of the French to the dust. The

principal feature in the character of the Spaniards is pride. I am proud of being a German.

haughtiness Hochmut; *haughty* hochmütig, aufgeblasen, hochfahrend. Haughtiness denotes the expression of conscious and proud superiority (W.). Prague was taken; yet was the spirit of the haughty daughter of the Caesars unbroken.

167. Strasse: *street* die Strasse einer Stadt, eines Dorfes. The streets of this town are very straight.

road Landstrasse. The roads were strewn with boughs and flowers.

168. streng: *severe* hart, nachsichtslos. Subst. *severity*. A severe punishment, censure. He was inflexibly severe, but his severity was pure from all taint of private malevolence.

rigorous unerbittlich streng, rücksichtslos. Subst. *rigour*. A rigorous execution of law. To enforce moral duties with rigour (W.).

rigid unbeugsam, stramm, schroff. In Cromwell's camp the most rigid discipline was found. His compliances in ecclesiastical matters had given scandal to rigid Presbyterians.

stern streng, ernst. Subst. *sternness*. Even the stern William relaxed into good humour (when Monmouth appeared). The Roman soldiers had been told by their stern leader to spare none. Stern Puritans.

strict peinlich streng, genau (in der Pflichterfüllung). Subst. *strictness*. My punishment was severe than the strictest justice could dictate.

169. Stunde: *hour* Zeitmass. An hour has sixty minutes. *lesson* Unterrichtsstunde. How many English lessons have you a week?

170. tapfer: *brave* das gewöhnliche Wort. Subst. *bravery*. The Britons were a very brave people. A brave soldier, brave and expert in war. We delight to hear of brave deeds.

valiant stärker als brave, sehr, heldenmütig tapfer. Subst. *valour*. Their impetuous valour had been proved on many fields of battle. William displayed great valour.

gallant hervorragend tapfer. Subst. *gallantry*. Every man of this gallant band sold his life dearly. The fort made a gallant stand. The voice of the British conquerors assigned the palm of gallantry to the brave Asiatic.

171. täuschen: *to deceive* betrügen, hintergehen. Subst. *deception*. He has deceived me once, but he shall not do so a second time.

to disappoint enttäuschen (Erwartungen, Hoffnungen). Subst. *disappointment*. I was disappointed in my expectations. Charles I. expected that his friends had provided a vessel in which he might escape to France, but in this he was disappointed.

172. Teil: *part* allgemein Teil eines Ganzen. In the northern part of the island. The strongest part of the building was the keep.

portion Teil, Stück; *Portion*, das Zugemessene. Happy was the man who received a portion of the mistletoe. He divided the day into equal portions. The narrative does not comprise the most interesting portion of Frederick's reign. Robin divided the spoil among the band, dealing out to each his fair portion.

share rechtmässiger Anteil. Every member of the league thought his own share of the war too large, and his own share of the spoils too small. The Baltic and the Mediterranean Sea have had no inconsiderable share in civilising Europe.

173. teilen: *to divide* teilen, verteilen, einteilen. Subst. *division* Einteilung. The nobles divided the spoils. A year is divided into 12 months. The old English people were divided into three classes.

to share ver-, zuteilen, etwas mit jemandem teilen. Subst. *share* Anteil. A pleasure shared with no one is but half a pleasure. We will share equally all the treasure we may discover. The glory of Leipsic must be shared by the Prussians with the Austrians and Russians. Having shared the distress of their prince, were they not to share his triumph?

to distribute austheilen. Subst. *distribution* Austeilung. The mistletoe was distributed among the crowd. While the lots

were distributing, he whispered prayers to the goddess of chance. The distribution of prizes.

174. tief: *deep* eigentlich und bildlich. A deep river. Still waters run deep. He demanded to know the cause of his deep reflection. Deep blue dunkelblau.

profound nur bildlich, gründlich. This gentleman is celebrated for his profound knowledge in mathematics. Those are books that have no claim to profound learning. Till the last year of Charles the Second's reign, most of the streets of London were left in profound darkness. Frederick the Great looked with profound veneration on the genius of Voltaire. A profound teacher.

175. Tier: *animal* jedes lebende Wesen, Geschöpf. All animals are not alike. The dog is a domestic animal. They lived chiefly on the flesh of wild animals.

beast vierfüßiges Tier, das vernunftlose Wesen im Gegensatz zum Menschen. A beast of prey, of burden. The horse and the ass are our chief beasts of burden. Wild animals alle Tiere des Waldes und des Feldes; wild beasts Raubtiere. What beast was it then that made you break this plan to me? (Macbeth.)

brute Vieh, unvernünftiges Tier, bildlich der gefühllose Mensch. An ill-natured brute of a husband (W.).

176. tragen (vergl. ertragen): *to carry* leichte oder schwere Gegenstände fortschaffen. The wounded soldier was carried to the nearest hut. He was carried away dying. The camel and the elephant can carry the heaviest loads.

to bear tragen und tragen können, oft bildlich. Rivers bear richly laden fleets to the sea. The river Thames bears more wealth than any other river in the world. The pillars bear the house. He bears the title of Nabob.

to wear an sich tragen (Kleider, Waffen, Schmuck). In the south the ancient Britons wore gay clothes of their own weaving. The ladies wore chains of gold round their necks. Charles II. had been recalled from his wanderings to wear a crown.

to yield oder *to produce* eintragen, ergeben (Frucht). Our field produces wheat. The tree yields fruit.

177. treffen: *to hit* ein Ziel treffen. The porpoise (Finnfisch) is hit by a harpoon. To hit the nail on the head.

to meet zusammentreffen mit, stossen auf. The king took his son over to Normandy to meet the Norman nobles.

178. Turm: *tower* jeder Turm, besonders ein stumpfer Turm. The majestic towers of Lincoln. The tower of Babel. The Tower of London.

steeple spitzer Kirchturm. The steeple of the parish church of Bridgewater is said to be the loftiest in Somersetshire.

spire Turmspitze, ein sehr schlanker Kirchturm. Monmouth went up to the top of the square tower from which the spire ascends. The spire of Salisbury.

179. Ufer: *coast* und *shore* Küste, Meeresufer. Sea-vessels from the coasts of Germany or Denmark began to make their appearance on the shores of Britain. The Irish Sea washes the shores of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

bank Flussufer. The south bank of the Thames. The banks of the Rhine.

180. Uhr: *clock* Turm-, Wanduhr. They heard the clock of the watchtower strike midnight.

watch Taschenuhr. I forgot to wind up my watch.

181. unglücklich: *unhappy* innerlich unglücklich, Gegensatz happy. The prisoner was not so unhappy as the great king upon his throne.

unfortunate vom Schicksal nicht begünstigt, von äusserem Unglück betroffen, Gegensatz fortunate. The unfortunate Mary Stuart was kept a prisoner for nineteen long years.

unlucky unglücklich, besonders im Spiele; Gegensatz lucky. An unlucky game.

wretched elend, erbärmlich.

Ebenso die Substantive *unhappiness*, *misfortune*, *unluckiness*, *wretchedness*. — *Calamity* ist ein grosses Unglück. A disease, war, famine, a great fire are calamities.

182. unter — zwischen: *between* nur von zwei Personen oder Sachen. A looking-glass hangs best between two windows. Between the hand and the lip, the morsel may slip.

among unter mehreren. Are there any interesting novels among your books?

183. Unternehmen: *undertaking* das gewöhnliche Wort. Verb *to undertake*. Monmouth perceived that the higher classes were hostile to his undertaking (M.). I am too much occupied to undertake such a task. The pope promised his blessing to all princes and their followers who should undertake to deliver Jerusalem from the unbelievers.

enterprise ein gewagtes Unternehmen. Verb *to enterprise*. A manly, warlike enterprise.

184. unterwerfen: *to subject* unterthänig, dienstbar machen. Subst. *subjection*. The finest population of India was subjected to a cruel tyrant. To keep a country in subjection.

to subjugate (ein Volk) unterjochen, knechten. Both Scotland and Ireland had been subjugated by the Plantagenets. Britain was subjugated by the Roman arms. A handful of our countrymen subjugated one of the greatest empires in the world.

to subdue vollständig unterwerfen. Cromwell had subdued Ireland. The people of India, when we subdued them, were ten times as numerous as the Americans whom the Spaniards vanquished.

to submit sich unterwerfen, sich fügen, sich unterordnen. Subst. *submission*. He treated all who submitted to him with great kindness. James II. would not patiently submit to the ascendancy of France.

Anm. *to submit* transitiv unterbreiten. Columbus submitted his project to the king of Portugal.

Verwechsele nicht *to submit* **sich** unterwerfen mit fr. *soumettre* unterwerfen.

Ursache s. *Grund*.

185. verachten: *to contemn* allgemein ist weniger gebräuchlich als das Subst. *contempt*. Crafty men contemn studies,

simple men admire them, wise men use them (Kl.). To feel contempt for somebody.

to despise geringschätzen, verschmähen. As the courtly Captain despised the Admiralty, he was in turn despised by his crew.

to scorn entrüstet zurückweisen; oft höhnisch. Subst. *scorn*. He scorned to tell a lie. Every yeoman from Kent to Northumberland looked down with scorn on the nation before which his ancestors had trembled. Queen Isabella invaded the Moorish castle with a great army; but the Moorish king looked down from the castle among the crowd, and laughed her to scorn.

to disdain ist der stärkste Ausdruck. Subst. *disdain*. Disdain is founded on the low opinion we have of others (Murray). The disdain with which, in the twelfth century, the conquerors from the Continent had regarded the islanders, was now retorted on the people of the Continent.

verändern s. *ändern*.

Veranlassung s. *Grund*.

186. verbergen: *to hide* ist das Wort der Umgangssprache, verstecken. Some people take more care to hide their wisdom, than to hide their folly. The gentleman said he had ten guineas about him and did not know where to hide them. I know some people who are very clever in hiding their own faults. A serpent lay hidden in the grass.

to conceal verheimlichen, verborgen halten, verhehlen. To conceal is simply not to make known what we wish to keep secret (W.). Children should never attempt to conceal from their parents or teachers any error they have committed. Smooth waters conceal most dangerous gulfs.

187. verbessern: *to correct* Fehler entfernen, korrigieren, berichtigen. By other's faults wise men correct their own.

to amend durch Belehrung von Irrtümern befreien. *to mend* ausbessern. We amend by removing blemishes or faults, and thus rendering a thing more perfect. To amend one's behaviour. Inquire if my watch-chain has been mended.

to improve transitiv besser machen, vervollkommen, veredeln; intransitiv besser werden. Subst. *improvement*. To improve talents, land. His health is daily improving. The Normans had improved greatly since Rolf's time. Real friendship is like good wine; it improves with time. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has made great improvements in his extensive dominions.

188. verdienen: *to deserve* und *to merit* Anspruch darauf haben, etwas Gutes oder Böses zu erhalten. To merit wird meist dann gebraucht, wenn es sich um ein besonderes, bedeutendes Verdienst handelt. Die entsprechenden Substantive sind *desert* und *merit*. So bad an action deserves a severe punishment. The labourer deserves his wages. A work of value deserves praise. You have been praised more than you deserve. No prince was ever more deserving of the title of Great (than Alfred). They had merited the royal gratitude. He escaped from his well merited punishment.

to earn und *to gain* durch Mühe und Arbeit verdienen und auch wirklich erhalten. Stephenson's father was only a poor furnaceman earning a few shillings a week. I earn my bread. Most people must earn their livelihood by their own industry. He gained our confidence. Real friendship cannot be bought, it must be gained.

189. verfolgen: *to persecute* grausam, aus Hass verfolgen. Subst. *persecution*. Diocletian was persecuting the Christians. They had been persecuted into insurrection. Misery persecuted him from the cradle to the grave. Religious persecution was unknown under the government of Frederick the Great.

to prosecute Pläne, Unternehmungen verfolgen; gerichtlich verfolgen. Subst. *prosecution*. To prosecute an undertaking, a scheme. To prosecute a man for a riot. The only object of the prosecution was to frighten him into ceding his extensive jurisdiction in the Highlands.

to pursue zu erreichen suchen, erstreben, nachjagen, obliegen. Subst. *pursuit*. The end which they pursued was an

end condemned both by humanity and by enlightened policy. Since that age no British government has ever seriously and steadily pursued the design of making great conquests on the Continent. Men had become accustomed to the pursuits of peaceful industry. They were patrolling the country in pursuit of robbers.

190. vergeben: *to pardon* verzeihen, nicht strafen, begnadigen, entschuldigen. Subst. *pardon*. The king had the powers of pardoning offenders. I beg your pardon. I acknowledged my error, and asked his pardon.

to forgive vergeben, verzeihen, vergessen. Subst. *forgiveness*. To err is human, to forgive, divine. His enemies, he said, he forgave, as he hoped to be forgiven.

191. verlassen: *to leave* das gewöhnliche Wort; auch zurück-, übriglassen; hinterlassen. He was obliged to leave his home. He left the scroll in the hands of the Moor. He was left an orphan. William the Conqueror left the crown of England to his second son William.

to quit verlassen, ohne vorläufig zurückzukehren, meist von Sachen. Charles I. quitted London never to return till the day of a terrible reckoning had arrived. He had early quitted the professions of arms for pursuits better suited to his temper.

to abandon aufgeben, preisgeben, im Stiche lassen. The Normans abandoned their native speech. Circumstances forced me to abandon my father's name. He completely abandoned to others the direction of the vessel. She was abandoned by her nearest relation.

to forsake schnöde verlassen. The breath had scarcely left William the Conqueror's body, when he was forsaken by all his attendants. A selfish man is generally forsaken by his friends in times of need. God does not forsake the brave.

to desert treulos verlassen = to forsake. They all declined to desert their chief in his extremity. The theatres were deserted.

to relinquish aufgeben, verzichten, fahren lassen. To relinquish implies that the thing given up has been long an object

of pursuit. To relinquish a claim, a right. The plan of taxing buildings was relinquished.

192. verschieden: *different* wirklich verschieden, unähnlich. Subst. *difference*. Your feelings in this case are different from his. Different nations have different notions of right and wrong, and have, therefore, different laws. The animosity produced by difference of race was increased by difference of religion.

various mannigfaltig, in grösserer Anzahl vorhanden. Subst. *variety*. Richard II. oppressed his subjects in various ways. The various tribes of Britain had joined their forces. English poets depicted in vivid tints all the wide variety of human manners and fortunes.

several mehrere. In several parts of the country there was nothing but extensive commons or marshes.

193. verschwinden: *to disappear* das allgemeine Wort. Subst. *disappearance*. Abuse after abuse disappeared without a struggle.

to vanish plötzlich verschwinden. The witches vanished into the air.

194. wagen: *to dare* sich erkühnen, sich erdreisten. Richard exclaimed: Who has dared to place this paltry rag beside the banner of England? Men used to say in the days of Alfred, that, if golden bracelets were hung up by the wayside, no one would dare to touch them? I dare say sicherlich.

to hazard auf gut Glück wagen. Subst. *hazard*. Prince Edward seeing he must either fight or surrender, determined to hazard a battle. The time for the great hazard drew near (M.).

to risk aufs Spiel setzen, sich einer Gefahr aussetzen. He risked his life. The king determined to risk a battle. The Trojans risked several engagements.

to venture wagen = unternehmen, den Mut haben. Monmouth did not venture to pronounce himself the rightful king. Those who held republican opinions were few, and did not venture to speak out.

195. wählen: *to choose* aussuchen. Subst. *choice*. He chose his friends not from among the English, but from his French relations. If of two evils one must be chosen, be prudent enough to choose the smaller. Henry left Normandy in the vessel he had chosen. To choose a profession. There is small choice in rotten apples.

to elect durch Abstimmung wählen. Subst. *election*. To elect a representative. In the year 1519, Charles I. of Spain was elected Emperor of Germany. In 1688, Sir Isaac had been elected Member for the university to the House of Commons. Early in 1661 took place a general election.

196. während: *during* Präposition, fr. pendant. During winter. *while* Konjunktion, fr. pendant que. Will you wait here while I go for the ticket?

197. Wald: *wood* meist ein kleiner Wald, Gehölz. *forest* der grosse Wald. The Conqueror made an extensive forest in the neighbourhood of Winchester. Robin Hood took refuge in Sherwood Forest. Primeval forests Urwälder.

warten s. *erwarten*.

Weib s. *Frau*.

198. weiblich: *female* von weiblichem Geschlechte; Gegensatz *male*. The female servants. George of Hanover was descended from James I. through the female line.

feminine vom grammatischen Geschlechte; Gegensatz *masculine*. Names for female beings are of the feminine gender. *womanly* für eine Frau sich geziemend. Womanly sentiments.

199. werden: *to become* bezeichnet allgemein den Übergang aus einem Zustande in einen andern. Earl Simon became head of the nation. In Britain the conquered race became as barbarous as the conquerors. After the death of his brother, William became King of Prussia. What has become of him? He has become a merchant.

to get ist das volkstümliche Verb in Verbindung mit einem Partizipium oder Adjektiv. To get rid of somebody. To get hungry, tired.

to grow (wachsen), allmählich werden, mit Adjektiv. He has grown very tall. The king himself grew fond of him. The miser grows rich by seeming poor, and the spendthrift grows poor by seeming rich.

to turn in einen andern, von dem früheren verschiedenen Zustand übergehen. Das Substantiv steht ohne Artikel. Many a princess has turned nun. When it is very warm, milk easily turns sour.

Anm. Werden beim Passivum wird durch *to be* übersetzt.

200. Wert: *value* der abgeschätzte, von grösserer oder geringerer Nachfrage abhängige Wert. The porcupine is of much less value than the whale. The value of a picture.

worth der thatsächliche, wirkliche Wert, den eine Person oder Sache hat. The worth of a thing. Thy mealy cap is worth my crown. This office was worth 12 or 1500 pounds a year.

201. wie: *how* im Ausrufe und in der Frage. How warm it is in this room! How is Mrs. B.? He did not see how to escape death.

like im Vergleich, gleich wie. They fought like heroes. They were dressed like Indians. Right in the middle of his foes he stood like a "tower of iron".

as ganz so wie, in der Eigenschaft als, wie z. B. Let us try to escape as the fox did. Some animals are flesh-eaters, as the cat and the dog. He acted towards me as a father (als Vater, er ist mein Vater); he acted towards me like a father (gleich einem Vater, er ist nicht mein Vater).

202. wohnen: *to live* das gewöhnliche Wort, leben, wohnen, sich aufhalten. I should not like to live in this town; I would rather live in a village. The country was guarded by many soldiers, who lived in forts or small castles. Alfred invited learned men from other countries to live at his court.

to dwell dauernden Wohnsitz haben. Subst. *dwelling*. There dwelt a miller hale and bold beside the river Dee. The strongest part of the castle was the keep, in which the baron and his family dwelt. The dwellings, even of the upper classes,

were of a very poor kind. The Druids had their dwellings chiefly among groves of oak-trees.

to reside wird gleich *to dwell* von dauerndem Wohnsitze gebraucht, besonders von hochgestellten Personen. Subst. *residence*. To reside in town. The Mansion House is the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. Newton took up his residence in London.

to lodge vorübergehend zur Miete wohnen. Subst. *lodgings*. The room where Isaac Newton lodged was full of drawings of birds and beasts. To lodge at an inn. To live in lodgings möbliert wohnen.

to inhabit bewohnen. According to the season, the birds of passage inhabit different countries.

203. wünschen: *to wish* allgemein. Subst. *wish*. I wish you to do this. I wish you a happy New-Year.

to desire sehnlich wünschen, verlangen. Subst. *desire*. We have all we desire. Through life he manifested the same eager desire for knowledge.

204. Zeichen: *mark* Kennzeichen, Kundgebung. Book-mark Lesezeichen. The king dissolved the Parliament with every mark of displeasure. All the Eastern marks of respect were bestowed on him.

badge wird ebenso gebraucht. Abzeichen. The parties assume distinguishing names, badges and war-cries. Multitudes of yeomen spurred hard to Westminster with the badges of the parliamentary cause in their hats.

sign Anzeichen. Many signs portended a dark and stormy day. In the Cabal itself the signs of disunion and treachery began to appear.

signal Benachrichtigung, Signal, verabredetes Zeichen. The Pinta made a signal of distress, her rudder being broken. Railway-signals. The Danish galleys had become a signal of terror all along the coast.

token Erinnerungszeichen, Andenken. When friends separate they commonly leave some token of their tender sentiments in each other's hands (Cr.).

205. zuerst (D. § 220): *at first* anfänglich. Der Gegensatz ist afterwards oder at last. At first, William the Conqueror was just and merciful.

first zuerst, als erster. First come, first served.

Anm. Das Zeitadverb erst wird durch only, but, not . . . till ausgedrückt. He was only twenty-eight years old. They arrived but yesterday. I did not see him till the year before his death.

206. zufrieden: *contented* (*content*) zufrieden mit dem, was man hat, zufrieden und glücklich. Subst. *contentment*. Be contented with what you have. Our neighbour is not rich; however, he is content, and contentment is better than riches.

satisfied befriedigt, vorübergehend zufrieden mit. Subst. *satisfaction*. Give me half the sum, and I shall be satisfied. The teacher was not satisfied with the progress of his pupil. Monmouth was satisfied with the advantage which he had gained.

207. Zug: *feature* und *trait* Gesichtszug, Charakterzug. He was a one-eyed fellow, with villany stamped on every feature (Regel). One of the most striking features of Elizabeth's reign was the very marked renewal of learning and literature. Every feature on the peaceful landscape is in the perfection of its beauty. A trait of character (W.).

train Eisenbahnzug, Gefolge. The train is starting, coming in. Learning followed in the train of Christianity.

draught beim Trinken, Luftzug. He quaffed the wine off at a draught. We are sitting in a draught.

expedition Heereszug. Bid the galley be prepared for a new expedition.

procession Aufzug, Prozession.

208. zuletzt: *at last* zuletzt, endlich. At last he arrived. *last* als letzter. He entered last.

209. Zweig: *bough* grosser Ast; geht vom Stamm aus;

nicht bildlich. Most birds sing on a bough. Boughs that bear must hang lowest.

branch kleiner Ast; geht vom bough aus; bildlich. We took shelter under a large tree, the branches of which concealed us from the passers-by. Scotland vied in every branch of learning with the most favoured countries.

twig der kleine Zweig, Reis.

Register.

(Die Zahlen verweisen auf die Gruppen.)

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